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GLI-KEN
DERIVES ITS NAME FROM AN ENGLISH COUNT

Is the Oldest, Largest and Most Important town between Calgary and Medicine Hat on C.P.R. Main Line.

The Bow Valley Call

Devoted to the Up-Building of Gleichen and the Development of the District Generally

THE CALL
PUBLISHED IN THE
Centre
OF THE
Greatest
IRRIGATION
Project
ON THE
Continent

Year V., No. 19. GLEICHEN, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, ~~JULY~~ AUG 3 27, 1911. $1.50 Per Year

Agricultural Society Holds Meeting

Directors for the Fair are Elected

The meeting of the directors of Gleichen Agricultural Association Monday evening was presided over by Vice-President Beach there only being eight directors present.

The accounts of N. W. McMillan for $8, Gleichen Pharmacy $2.25 and the Gleichen Call of $56 presented were ordered paid.

It was decided that F. E. Renaud be refunded $22 for his expenses to the annual convention and the secretary was instructed to write the superintendent of Alberta Fairs and Institutes with a view to recovering the amount.

A most amicable discussion of the election of directors and others to prepare a prize list for the next annual exhibition was then indulged in for an hour with the result that the following were selected:

Cattle—F. Daw
Swine and sheep—H. Lee
Heavy horses—Jas. Clark
Light horses—Jas. Young
Poultry—F. H. Blackbourne
Racing committee — Messrs. Millie, Young, McMillan and Ostrander.
Dairy—F. E. Renaud
Manufactures—T. H. Beach
Publicity—W. R. McKie and T. Henderson
Attractions—E. Griesbach
Agricultural Products—N. N. Hayes
Plants, Flowers and Ladies' Work—A. D. Shore
School Work—W. P. Evans
Privileges—W. J. Burr
Finance Committee—H. Scott and T. H. Beach

Before adjourning a motion passed calling for a meeting at 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon, August 12th, to transact general business and receive the reports of the various committees, especially in regard to the prize lists, and the secretary was instructed to inform each committee member of his responsibility.

Gleichen Creamery

The first meeting of the directors of the Gleichen Creamery Association was held last Saturday afternoon in the creamery building, with Messrs. R. M. Allen, D. McBean, C. A. Millie, Wm. Walsh and A. J. Maisey present, and resulted most agreeably. Mr. Allen was chosen chairman and A. J. Maisey secretary of the meeting. With little discussion the following officers were duly elected:

President, C. A. Millie
Vice President, Wm. Walsh
Secretary-treasurer, A. J. Maisey

After considerable discussion it was decided to ask Mr. Marlatt to attend the meeting, the chairman explaining that he was waiting to attend at the director's request.

Upon his arrival the question of the cost of the plant was taken up and Mr. Mariatt produced all his invoices for machinery, and accounts of freight, duty, lumber, building, hauling and general expenses, as they had been presented to him and paid, showing that his company's profits were in the neighborhood of $400, and after the directors had carefully examined all the accounts they appeared to be well satisfied, and a motion passed by Messrs. McBean and Walsh that the president and secretary be empowered to settle the mortgage and all accounts with the company.

The question of hiring a buttermaker was taken up and Mr. Marlatt stated that while he had a man to place in Gleichen, owing to the delay in starting here, he had been obliged to give him a position at High River, where had successfully organized since he first started in Gleichen. However, many applications were presented for the situation that it was decided to leave the matter with the secretary to ask the government dairy commissioner to recommend a butter maker.

It was decided to pay the secretary $10 monthly and to leave it with him to call the next meeting, and also empower him to obtain the necessary stationery.

It was with no little surprise Thursday morning that the many friends of Mr. Murdoch A. McLeod, learned that he had returned from Manitoba with a bride. That evening the pent-up feelings of his young friends broke forth in a serenade lasting over an hour that left no one in the vicinity any doubt as to the groom's popularity and the good wishes of the community. Mr. McLeod is a member of the firm of McLeod Bros., who have so successfully organized the Gleichen Garage business. The Call joins the citizens of Gleichen in wishing Mr. and Mrs. McLeod a happy and useful life. The following extract from the Southern Manitoba Review gives the report of the wedding: "A pretty wedding took place on Wednesday morning last at the home of the bride's father, Mr. Wm. Pogson, of Mather, when his second daughter, Clara Mildred, was united in marriage to Mr Murdoch A. McLeod, late of Mather now of Gleichen, Alberta. At 10 a.m., while the bride's sister, Miss Miriam, played the wedding march, the groom and—following immediately after, leaning on the arm of her father—the bride appeared. On the verandah, under a beautiful natural arch of virginia creeper entwined with flowers, the two became one in wedlock, the Rev. E. Lund, of Cartwright, tying the knot. The bride looked dainty in her dress of embroidered Swiss, and carried a bouquet of bridal roses. A few relatives and intimate friends of the family witnessed the ceremony and afterwards enjoyed a sumptuous repast. The happy couple then drove to Mather where they took the train for their future home at Gleichen. There were many tokens of the esteem in which the young people are held and we extend to them our heartiest and best wishes for a prosperous future."

League Baseball Match

Gleichen vs. Brooks

Communicated:

The Gleichen ball team journeyed to Brooks Monday evening. The train being late a seven innings game was decided upon. Gleichen went to bat first, Green securing a nice safe hit, C. Stumph followed with a good single bagger and Benton, the third man to bat, secured a good one which brought Green and Stumph home. McIntyre, the next man up and a sure hitter, landed the horse-hide where she was safe enough to score Benton. Green, Stumph and Benton scoring again in the second, giving the boys a good lead and confidence. The game after the first innings seemed easy for Gleichen. It was up to Benton to pitch, Wilson and Watts both being unable to get away. We knew that Benton could pitch a good game, but he surprised us all with his speed and curves. In the 6th he fanned them one, two, three, and in the 7th and last innings, six balls straight over put out one and two, the next man up batted a fly into the hands of Williams, thus ending the game, the score remaining as follows:

GLEICHEN

	123456789	
Green, rf	11 00	— 2
C. Stumph, s.s	11 0 0	— 2
Benton, p	11 1 0	— 3
McIntyre, 3b	0 1 0	— 1
Johnston 1.f	0 0	— 0
Williams, 2b	0 00	— 0
Brown, c	0 0 1 0	— 1
J Stumph, c.f	00 0 0	— 0
Mace, 1b	0 0	— 0
Totals	3302100	— 9

BROOKS

	123456789	
Anderson, 2b	0 0 0	—0
Conley, s.s	0 0 0	—0
Yarske, 3b	0 0 0	—0
Cease, 1b	00 0	—0
Maxwell, c	10 0	—1
Montgomery, c.f	0 10	—1
Olds, l.f	1 0	—1
Selline, p	1 0	—1
Hyler, r.f	0 0	—0
Totals	0301000	—4

A protest has been entered against the League baseball match played at Thursday between Strathmore and Brooks. It appears it was agreed to play seven innings, but at the end of the 6th, with Strathmore in the lead, Strathmore refused to play on account of darkness and was backed up by their umpire who was acting at the time as junior umpire. The senior umpire refused to call the game.

Bow Valley League Matches

Following is the result of the Bow Valley League baseball games up to the present, but it may be explained there is a protested game between Brooks and Strathmore not included:

	Won	Lost	Per Cent.
Gleichen	9	2	818
Strathmore	8	3	727
Brooks	4	6	400

The other day a Call reporter had the pleasure of a drive over Mrs. F. C. Williams' farm, who resides about a mile north of town. She has in wheat this year about 270 acres, and while some of it, close to the road, was seeded late and does look so good as the rest she estimates it will yield between 30 and 35 bushels to the acre all through. In the north and west portions of the section Mrs. Williams has many acres of as fine wheat as could be seen anywhere, being very thick and nicely headed out. Some flax planted late is also growing up nicely. She has already several fine stacks of hay cut and stacked. This season Mrs. Williams invested in a steam traction engine and is now busy with breaking up the balance of 620 acres which she purchased a couple of years ago, and will have a good portion of the land summer fallowed this year. Mrs. Williams also owns the property east of her home, known as the "Dafoe" farm, where the crops are also doing fine, but the reporter had not the time to visit it. Mrs. Williams is a Welsh lady of much business ability and is remaining here to settle her son permanently on the property and to give him plenty of time to study the ways of this country and to obtain a general knowledge of farming and business methods. This fall she intends returning to England, where she is a large property holder.

Some of the farmers of the Queenstown district are deeply regretting that they have been unable to secure a weed inspector this year and numerous complaints have been made to Inspector Lee at Gleichen but his district does not extend south that far. From enquiries the Call has learned that an application to the Provincial Legislature the Queenstown farmers were advised to employ a weed inspector and pay him from the funds of the Local Improvement district. This body replied that they had appropriated their funds and could not afford to pay an inspector. At present there the matter stands. The farmers, however, are far from satisfied, and within the past few days quite a number have complained to the Call and want to know why they cannot have weed protection. While these farmers state that at present they are not over-run with weeds they say they are most anxious to intercept all possibility of weeds spreading in that locality and one or two intimate that if the authority can be obtained there are residents who will accept the position, who care little for the salary attached so long as these inevitable destroyers can be guarded against. This being true, it is to be hoped the enterprising farmers of Queenstown will soon receive the assistance of the government's protection.

A match race between Roy M. Allen's "Maud S." and J. W. Burr's "Fred B." is announced for the first evening of the big auction sale, August 10th. This promises to be a very interesting event and no doubt will draw a big crowd to the race track.

Liberal Conservative Convention at Gleichen, Wednesday, August 9th

It is announced by the Liberal-Conservative Association of the Gleichen Constituency that a convention will be held in Gleichen next Wed. August 9th, at 4 p.m., for the purpose of selecting a candidate to contest this riding in the forth coming Provincial election in the interest of the Conservatives. Several of the leading local Conservatives have been interviewed on the subject but refuse to discuss the subject further than to say the convention is to be held here on that date.

The Town Council

There is not a motion to record of the Town Council's doings of the past week—the public meeting called by the Council last Friday evening in Griesbach Hall resulting in, well—nothing.

Mayor Rose opened the proceedings by explaining the object of the meeting to be to obtain the opinion of the ratepayers as to borrowing more money for the erection of the town and fire hall and the extension of the sewerage and waterworks, which his worship did in his usual precise manner that left no room for doubt as to the necessity or the advantages to be obtained.

After he had finished it was a long time before any person ventured to express themselves, but Mr. Griesbach broke the spell and then everyone seemed to want to talk at the same time had a record been ready a phonograph man might have made his fortune.

Now if our readers think the Call will attempt a verbal report they are much mistaken.

Mr. Griesbach said he paid one-tenth of the taxes of this town and invited contradiction. Therefore, he thought he had a right to speak. He thought the hall was not a necessity at present. He was willing to rent the town the basement of his hall or would sell it outright. He thought his basement could be used for a jail, the hall used for council meetings and a profit made by renting the hall for operas, dancing, etc. But it was pointed out it would not do for a fire hall. Mr. Griesbach asked many questions regarding the sewerage and waterworks and particularly wanted to know why the sewerage work quit at the lumber yard on fourth Ave., and at the back of the Palace Hotel on Third Ave., also why he could not run his rain water from the hall into the sewerage and how the creek was to be relieved.

F. K. McKay made a brief address in which he said the town had got along for 20 years without a hall or waterworks and sewerage and believed another year would not make any material difference. He was opposed to spending more than $5,000 on the hall at present and thought expenses should be curtailed. He said: "It is too long a step, too high a step to take. I am against borrowing more money for the hall, sewerage or anything. Our rates are now higher than Calgary or Edmonton."

Messers, Blackbourn, McCammon, Evans and Dr. Farquharson were called upon to express an opinion, but declined.

Geo. Wakefield said he did not see why the present hall site should not be sold for the $2,000 paid for them or perhaps now $3,000 could be obtained and the hall built on the waterworks site, where the town had eight lots.

E. Uech thought the hall should be built, but the decorations should be left out and the hall finished afterwards as circumstances warranted.

A. J. Maisey said he voted for a $5,000 hall but was not in favor of spending $10,000 at present.

T. H. Beach made the speech of the evening and started off with saying he feared we were loosing faith in the town, whereas he believed it the best town on the line or in the district. He thought if Bassano could build a $25,000 hall Gleichen should not be behind that or any other town. He thought it wise to build a $10,000 hall, especially as we could have twenty years in which to pay for it. He was decidedly opposed to the term "Slow but faithful Gleichen". He thought the prospects were never so bright and the townspeople could not do better than prepare to make the town as far as possible compared with the large cities, by providing suitable houses and all modern conveniences. He would remind the ratepayers that now they had to take a hand in the work that should have been started twenty years ago and do it all at once. He thought that among the number of local contractors there were some who could supply plans and specifications for a hall just as well as any firm in Calgary or elsewhere and by competition perhaps they could be secured free of charge.

Then the sewerage and waterworks were discussed for sometime and while several proposed an adjournment the meeting broke up without a motion of any kind being carried.

While the Call has in the past given no expression of opinion as to the building of the proposed town and fire hall, for the reason that we thought it best to report only the doings of the men elected by the ratepayers to transact their business we feel that a grave mistake is being made in allowing the construction of a hall to be started at a cost of $5,000, which we believe can only be the outcome of the result of the meeting held last Friday evening.

We fear too much personal animosity has entered into the business and believe now is the time to point to the ratepayers their folly.

We freely admit that a better and cheaper site could have be chosen, but we are all not of the same opinion and if we were this life would not be worth living. The site question, however, has been settled and as the ratepayers took no definite action we must take it that the majority are satisfied.

To erect anything but a large, commodious hall at this period of the town's history would only be to deeply regret it in a very few months time, for Gleichen now is on the verge of the most prosperous area she has ever known. In our public buildings we cannot afford to do anything that will not show our faith both in the town and the splendid district of which it is the centre. Let us forget these little squabbles and join together to work for our individual and common good, remembering the truth of the old adage "A house divided against itself cannot stand."

Young Peoples' Institute

Successful Sports Held Tuesday

Notwithstanding the inclement weather early in the day, the attendance at the Young People's Institute sports, on Tuesday evening, was fair. The competition for the various events being keen and some excellent races were witnessed, and the finishes exciting. In the half-mile a surprise was brought out, being won by an Indian—Sam Red—in 2.40, which, considering the heavy track, was fast. A great amount of amusement was provided in the ladies', fat men's and sack races. Altogether a pleasant evening was spent, which was beneficial to the patrons and Institute alike, and with further development there should be some athletes of class brought to light in Gleichen. The events and results are as follows:

Threading the needle race—G. E. Bell, 1. There were five starters; but the needle beat most of them.

Boys race—J. Marshall 1. Five starters.

Girls' race—Jean Mcmillan 1.

High Jump—J. B. Leggat 1.

220-yards hurdle race—G. E. Bell, 1; F. Jones, 2

Ladies' Race—Mrs. J. Young 1; Mrs. O'Brian, 2. Six starters.

800 yards Championship of Gleichen—Sam Red, 1; Dr. McIntyre, 2. Four started and close finish. Time 2.20.

Long jump—G. Bell, 17 ft 7 in. 1. Four entries.

Sack race—F. Jones, 1; G. Bell, 2. Five entries.

Fat men's race—W. J. McCammon won easily from five starters.

Indian race—Boy Chief, 1; Eli Costigan, 2. Four started, and a splendid finish resulted.

The net result to the Institute will be $36.50, which will help the movement.

The baseball game here to-night—Thursday—with Brooks, promises to be very interesting.

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GLEICHEN BRANCH, J. CAMERON, Manager

P. J. Umbrite was in town early Monday morning looking for a hay press to hire. When a Call reporter asked him where he got hay worth pressing? he promptly replied he grew it, and believed he had timothy that compared favorably with any grown anywhere. He said he believed he had cut twenty tons off ten acres, but some of his neighbors differed with him and said it went considerably over two tons to the acre. Continuing Mr. Umbrite said he was told he could get $24 a ton for the hay, but thought if he got only $20 per ton for it it was an excellent return for his investment, as it meant timothy hay yielded $40 to the acre. He said he was not in a hurry to dispose of it, for he wanted to have the hay pressed and learn exactly its worth. Asked for some information as to growing this hay, Mr. Umbrite said: "Well, it is a nurse crop. That is, the timothy was sown last year after I took off that fine crop of wheat you saw and reported then. Let me also remind you that last year I irrigated early and had my crop in fine condition when some of the farmers claimed it was only time to start irrigating and all wanted water at the same time and the canal broke away in its effort to contain the water. This field was thoroughly wet when the timothy seed was sown, and the growth this year was really wonderful, and I am very much pleased with the first crop I have cut from it. Let me say the talk of mixed farming is no fake. We can all go into mixed farming and count on a good return. I am a believer in irrigating early and often and by mixing up the crops, having a few hogs, cows and chickens. There is no country that has the advantage of the Gleichen district."

Provincial Game Inspector Brewster visited Gleichen last Friday and summoned two of Gleichen's sports before J. L. Laycock, J.P., for shooting game without a license on their possession, and the chances are that in future sportsmen will be more careful. The case hinged in whether or not the sportsmen had in their possession a license at the moment they shot the antelope. Both admitted they had not, although they claimed they endeavoured to get them before leaving on their hunt and paid for their license dating from the opening of the season. Under the circumstances Mr. Laycock said he would omit the fine of $50 which the law provided, but he would confiscate the three heads and turn them over to Mr. Brewster, who in turn sold them back to the sportsmen at $5 each. In doing so Mr. Brewster explained to the Call reporter that this was one of the privileges allowed him by the government, but said that it was also his privilege to dispose of the heads in any way he saw fit. In this case he thought the young men meant to do right, and he merely wanted to make an example in order that the game laws would be adhered to. He explained that everyone should have their license in their possession at the time of shooting, as too many went shooting and if they got game were willing to pay the license, but if not they refused to pay. He also said that in his opinion more harm was done by farmers and ranchers capturing young fawn and after domiciling them turn them loose on the prairie, where they die from want or are shot down.

W. J. Burr went fishing on Monday to the Bow river, and contrary to the usual fisherman's luck, brought back with him 20¼ pounds of fish. Among the catch being a pickerel weighing 8¼ pounds and another almost as large that was not weighed. The others were goldeyes and one pike.

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All Under Fence About 30 Acres in Crop

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OUR NAVAL DEFENCE

THE NAVAL STATUS OF THE DOMINION IS DEFINED

Navy of Canada Will Be Under the Control of Parliament, and the Training Will Be Generally Uniform With That of the Imperial Navy—Colonial Officers Will Be Under Control of Admiralty in International Affairs.

Ottawa.—In the house, Sir Wilfrid Laurier read a cable from the colonial secretary in repy to one sent by Earl Grey acceding to his request that the Canadian government be allowed to make public the report of the conference between Canada, Australia and the British admiralty on naval defence. The report defines the naval status of the Dominion. The chief features of the agreement were that the navies of Canada and Australia will be exclusively under the control of their respective governments, that the training will be generally uniform with that of the Imperial navy.

In defining the naval stations Canada is given the North Atlantic and part of the North Pacific. The Australian station will be across the South Pacific and extends to the Antarctic circle.

It is decided that the Dominion naval vessels will float the white ensign at their stern and their distinctive flag at their flagstaff.

In international affairs colonial officers will be under the control of the admiralty, and in time of war when the naval service of the dominions have been put at the disposal of the Imperial government it will form an integral part of the British fleet.

Detailed provisions are made for the control of vessels of the Dominion forces when in other parts of the empire or off their station or on foraging parties.

BURNS CO. INVADING EDMONTON

Will Erect a Million Dollar Packing Plant—Now on Ground Selecting Site

Edmonton.—Within the next six weeks ground will be broken and the beginning of the erection of a second mammoth meat packing plant in Edmonton will be witnessed. An outlay of approximately a million dollars will be demanded by the new enterprise. So stated Patrick Burns, the big packing house man, who is to erect the plant. Mr. Burns visited the capital city for the purpose of perfecting arrangements for the commencement of work on this big, new industry to be located in Edmonton. He is contemplating negotiations for a site, which is in the eastern portion of the city and has direct access to the C. N. R. and G. T. P. railroads. The foundations of the packing establishment will be completed this summer, according to Mr. Burns. The yards in connection with the plant will likewise be laid out and work done upon them this summer.

Overcrowding Territory

Edmonton.—The matter of the routes of the Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Pacific railways from Calgary south is causing the provincial government a lot of thinking. The C. N. R. line is supposed to run between the present C. P. R. line and the proposed G. T. P. route. Now the towns of High River, Claresholm, Nanton, etc., are objecting to being passed up by the C. N. R., and say the road should either run through them or go far enough away so that new centres it will create will not hurt them.

The reply of the C. N. R. is that they cannot move further east, for then they would strike the G. T. P. Calgary-Lethbridge line. Well, move the G. T. P., but it is pointed out that this would bring the latter into the C. P. R. Kipp-Aldersyde line. It is now said here that the question of moving the C. N. R. west of the C. P. R. has been considered.

Foreign Churches Exempt from Taxes

Lisbon.—The government has delivered to the representatives of the powers copies of the promised amendment to the law of separation exempting the foreign churches from the payment of one-third of their revenues for charities, and removing them from the dominion of the fiscal authorities of the Portuguese churches. The diplomatic corps is insisting that the government also amend that article of the law which makes obligatory the furnishing to the government of information relative to the official clergymen.

C. P. R. Steamer is in Great Peril

Montreal.—A cablegram received by Vice-President G. M. Bosworth of the C. P. R. from Yokohama, states that the passengers and mails from the S. S. Empress of China, which lies aground off the eastern coasts of Japan, were transferred from the ship to Yokohama by a Japanese warship recently. The captain of the Empress reports the boat to be in a precarious position, and it is said in some quarters that the vessel will be a total wreck.

Will Prosecute All Ameican Trusts

Washington.—The department of justice is planning immediate prosecution of all trusts or monopolies which do not dissolve or take other steps to obey the Sherman law as it has been interpreted in the Standard Oil, Tobacco and Powder Trust cases. Attorney General Wickersham is the authority for the statement that all such will be brought before the courts as soon as proceedings can be instituted.

Will New Peers Number Sixty?

New York.—The New York American's London cable says: It has been learned on unimpeachable authority as the result of the conference between Asquith, Lansdowne and Balfour, it has been arranged that exactly sixty new Liberal peers should be created when the veto bill is presented in the House of Lords.

RETURN TO SIX MILE SECTION

C. P. R. Effects Compromise With Maintenance of Way Men by Shortening Sections

Ottawa.—The principal grievance existing between maintenance of ways employees of the C. P. R. and the company in the recent difficulty between the two, which it was feared at one time would result in a strike, has now been removed by the C. P. R. vountarily shortening its sections. The change affects the Ottawa division in common with the whole eastern division at least, and may affect the whole road. Men are now at work on the local division and all along the route men are making preliminary arrangements for shortening up sections. From an average length of nine miles they will be again reduced to six or seven miles. While shortness or length of sections might seem at first sight a purely technical matter, it is fully one that closely affects the amount of work the maintenance of way men have to do inasmuch as in future a section gang usually consisting of a foreman and three others will have to look after six instead of nine miles of track. Lengthening of nine miles was tried some time ago by C. P. R. and has been a matter of constant agitation ever since.

CAN'T GET TEN DOLLAR RATE

Railways Say It Would Result In Everybody Coming to This Province

Edmonton.—The extension to Alberta of a $10 harvesters' excursion rate from Ontario will not be made by the railways. Mr. Marshal received a reply to his request that this excursion rate be extended to Alberta points, from the three railweys. The reason given was that if the $10 rate were granted as far as Alberta, the harvesters would all want to go as far as their ticket would carry them, and accordingly would not be properly distributed. The companies stated that the excursions would be run to Winnipeg and distribution made from there. A rate of a cent would be granted from Winnipeg to points in Alberta. Mr. Marshall estimates that 10,000 harvesters will be required to reap Alberta crops this year. He is disappointed at not securing special rates for harvesters from Ontario, but admits that it might bring too many to this province.

CIRCULATE MORE MONEY

Canadian Banks Ask for Greater Powers During the Period of Crop Moving

Montreal.—A movement is gathering strength in banking circles here to secure greater circulation during that period of the year when money is in greatest demand, namely the period in which the crops must be moved.

Conservative bankers consider that the capitalization on which the note circulation rests has been increased to the limit of prudence already; the next alternative, therefore, is to be attempted, as the government will, in all probability, shortly be asked to lengthen the period in which the banks are allowed to increase their note circulation by 15 per cent, to include the months of March and September, as well as October, November, December, January and February.

Royal Princes to Visit Canada

London, Eng.—The Birmingham Daily Post recently announced that there is a possibility of King George visiting Canada during the regime of the Duke of Connaught as governor-general. It will be remembered that the Canadian Associated Press was given the authority to deny rumors of a visit of the King to Canada after the Durbar ceremonies in India. It is certain, however, that the Prince of Wales and Prince Albert, the second son, will come to Canada and probably will make it the first step in a tour of the empire.

Gets Big Pension of U. S. Government

Nelson, B.C.—Mike Costigan, a Kootenay Lake farm laborer, 71 years of age, and a veteran of the American civil war, has received a draft from the United States war office for $17,000, representing his pension and the interest thereon for fifty years. Costigan did not know he was entitled to the money, the discovery being made by Lord Aylmer, late inspector-general of the Canadian militia, who was on an nearby ranch and who communicated with the authorities. Costigan is a cousin of Senator John Costigan.

Destitution Follows Fire in Ontario

North Bay, Ont.—Late advices received from the townships of Hanmer reveal distressing conditions among the settlers there. Twenty-nine families were burned out in the recent forest fires and lost everything. The families are all large and mostly French-Canadians. Supplies have been sent in from Sudbury, but the people are destitute and in urgent need of assistance. Women are sleeping on bare beds with only one blanket to cover them.

Increased Trade

Ottawa.—For the first quarter of the present fiscal year, Canada's total trade was $180,880,588, an increase of $9,706,798 as compared with April, May, and June of last year. The increase was entirely in imports, which totalled $121,353,584, or nearly $12,000,000 more than for the corresponding period of last year.

Can't Cure Cancer

London.—No experimental laboratory progress has been made toward combatting the cancer scourge, according to a statement made at a meeting of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund Board.

Churchill-Harcourt Coming

London.—A correspondent of the Sheffield Telegaph says that Winston Churchill and Lewis Harcourt have arranged to visit Canada at the end of August, and make Toronto their headquarters.

THE MOROCCAN CRISIS

NO IMMEDIATE CAUSE FOR UNEASINESS EXISTS

Official Secrecy is Maintained and Very Little Information is Coming Through—Officials of the Foreign Office Talk Reassuringly and Say That Nothing Has Occurred to Justify Pessimism.

Berlin.—No immediate cause of uneasiness regarding the Moroccan affair exists, according to statements [illegible] in all diplomatic quarters most directly interested, but the war scare is as widely felt by press and public, which are in the dark as to the status of the Franco-German negotiations, and are affected by the foreign office talk reassuringly, and say that nothing has occurred to justify pessimism.

The Cologne Gazette refers cautiously to the possibility of an appeal to arms "which always lurks behind diplomatic complications of this sort. We hope and believe that we are still very far distant from this possibility at present."

The paper adds that the situation could be easily settled if France would withdraw her troops from Morocco, but if she wishes, as it seems to swallow Morocco, she must be prepared to pay the price.

The Tageblatt says: "France and Germany are anxious for a settlement. Danger will arise only if the British government, with a view to its international politics, sharpens its tone, and further stretches the bow to the breaking point. This is improbable but if so, Germany will know how to adjust herself calmly to unpleasant consequences."

The Bourse, which regarded the Cologne Gazette's article as an intimation that the matters had reached a decisive turning point, opened weak, but later was stronger on reports that several prominent financiers had received reassuring intimations from the government.

SASKATCHEWAN NEEDS COAL

Lots of Suggestions, But Nothing Very Practical Has Been Decided on Yet

Regina, Sask.—The government, from information secured from all the coal dealers in the province, has issued a report on the present situation. Reports of general scarcity of fuel are confirmed, and it is found that, with the exception of a little supply which towns on the Soo line get from Souris Valley, the only source from which coal is brought here is the district where the mines are now closed. The quantities of Pennsylvania coal shipped in are very small. The coal dealers have made many suggestions but they generally involve more or less drastic action on the part of the Dominion or provincial governments. The suggestions contain little that is new, and what is not practical. The G. T. P. has not yet decided upon their plans in the vicinity of Weyburn. A branch from the Regina-Boundary line will be built to Weyburn and an extension built in some direction, but whither is not yet decided.

50 Unionist Peers Will Vote for Veto

London.—It is reported that Lord Aldwyn has pledged himself to lead fifty Unionist peers into the government lobby in support of the veto bill. This plan, while relieving Lord Lansdowne of the onus of voting against his own amendments to the bill, would insure its passage without resorting to the creation of peers, as the government can rely upon fifty votes in the house of lords, aside from their Liberal peers.

Grand Prairie Wheat

Edmonton.—Spring wheat is reported shoulder high in the Grande Prairie by H. W. Gundy, of Calgary, who returned to Edmonton recently from a trip through the Peace River country. Mr. Gundy brought with him a sample of wheat from the farm of Joe Akman, at Peace River Crossing, which is nearly five feet in height and bears heads fully seven inches long and well filled out.

On Patrol Duty at the Seal Rookeries

Seattle.—The British sloop of war, Algerien, which lay in Seattle harbor recently, will proceed to Dutch Harbor, thence into the Bering sea on patrol duty at the seal rookeries. Whether the four Canadian schooners, Jessie, Tomas F. Bayard, Lady Mine and Pecawha which are now in northern waters, are to be ordered home or permitted to continue this season's cruise is not known.

Hindoos Coming to Alta. for Harvest

Cranbrook, B.C.—A hundred and seventy Hindoos passed through here recently bound for Fernie under the direction of Frank A. Fox, immigration inspector. The majority will work in lumber mills and a few declared their intention of going to the prairie provinces to work in the harvest fields.

Gov't Buys Beaumont's Machine

London.—Andre Beaumont, who won won the Daily Mail $50,000 aviation race, has sold his machine in which he won the race to the British government.

Germany Calls Men Home

Thetford Mines, Que.—Workmen employed in the mines here have received orders from the German home government to return to the Fatherland and join the reserves.

Money Received From Maine

New York.—A quantity of money, said to have been recovered from the ruins of the battleship Maine, was deposited in the Trust Company of America recently.

Knighthoods Confirmed

London.—The knighthoods of Sir Adolphe Routhier, of Quebec, and Sir William Whyte, of Winnipeg, have been officially confirmed.

ALPINE CLUB'S SIXTH CAMP

Annual Camp Meeting is Great Success—Sixty-eight Members Sat Down to Supper

Hector, B. C.—The sixth annual camp of the Alpine Club of Canada opened recently. Sixty-eight members sat down to supper, a good augury for a large camp. Interest is centred on the graduation ascent of Mount Daly, on which four guides are leading separate parties. A large number also started on the climb of Mount Niles, the summit of which commands a superb view of surrounding mountains. The view is only realized by those who have made a real ascent. A third expedition is making the circuit of the Niles and Daly passes. The camp seems strange to old members without the presence of the director, A. O. Wheeler, who is leading the club's survey in the Yellowhead pass. Vice-President J. D. Patterson, of Woodstock, Ont., is in command and under his genial sway everything is running to perfection. J. P. Forde, of Revelstoke, and D. N. McTavish, of Vancouver, are directing the climbing, and Dr. Bell, of Winnipeg, the equally important department of the commissariat. Among the better known members present are: W. W. Foster, deputy minister of works for British Columbia; Dr. A. McPhedran and J. A. Watt, of Toronto; A. C. Galt, K.C., of Winnipeg; and Stanley L. Jones, of Calgary; W. W. Hart, represents the Appalachian club, of Boston; P. MacGregor, the Mountaineers, of Seattle, and R. Glisan, the Mazamas, of Portland.

PROJECTS OF R.R. DEVELOPMENT

C. P. R. to Build New Line From Medicine Hat to Calgary—Other Plans

Calgary. — The Southern Alberta Land company has received assurance from Sir Wm. Whyte that the C. P. R. will this year start construction on the new railway line from Medicine Hat to Calgary which the company had intended building. On leaving the Hat the line will not go up the hill but will follow the river for fifty miles, thence striking across country through the land company's irrigated belt and joining the main line somewhere near Shepherd.

The construction of this line will provide an alternative route to the Hat and will tap a large district which now has no railway connection. It is understood the route map shows the line running about ten miles south of Gleichen, through the heart of the portion of the Blackfoot reserve which was recently sold by auction. The surveys for the line are said to be complete, the company having had parties in the field for the past year. The new route to the Hat will, it is said, provide better grades and will avoid the "hump" which all main line trains now have to negotiate.

PARLIAMENT'S SHORT CAREER

Only One Shorter in Canada's History—Session Just Closed Was the Longest

Ottawa.—The parliament just closed by dissolution was the shortest in point of time in Canada's history, except one. It lasted about two years and a half. The last general election occurred on October 26, 1908. The only shorter parliament was that preceding the defeat of Sir John A. Macdonald by the Liberal forces under Hon. Alexander MacKenzie in 1871, which lasted only a year and a half.

The session just closed, however, was among the longest, having opened November 18 of last year. Notwithstanding its length, there was comparatively little legislation of importance placed upon the statutes, largely owing to the policy of obstruction adopted by the opposition since the introduction of the reciprocity agreement. Among the government measures left on the unfinished order papers are the grain bill, the copyright bill, the branch line bill, the banking act, the railway act, affecting owners of live stock, and the act relating to explosions.

NIOBE STRUCK A SHARP LEDGE

Canada's Training Ship for Future Navy Met With a Mishap off the Nova Scotian Coast

Halifax, N.S.—The protected cruiser Niobe, the flagship of the Canadian navy, was saved to the Dominion's young sea strength after being impaled for five hours on the southwest ledges of Cape Sable. Her hull was pierced in several places, the starboard engine room swamped with water and other compartments flooded. No lives were lost.

A dispatch from Shag Harbor says the Niobe has arrived there under her own steam and is anchored in nine fathoms of water. She was conveyed in by a tug from Yarmouth. Shag Harbor is ten miles west of the place where she struck. The Niobe's divers went down to examine the bottom of the cruiser, but no report from them has been received.

Togo is Given Good Send-off

London.—Admiral Count Hebihachiro Togo was given a popular farewell at the railway station as he left for Liverpool to sail on the Lusitania for New York. The great crowd gathered for a final glimpse of the naval hero was large composed of school children. Japanese ministers and representatives of the British admiralty were there in official character. Admiral Togo will remain in the States until the end of August. His engagement there will depend upon the plans of the government, whose guest he will be.

King May Buy an Irish Home

Dublin.—It is rumored that the King intends to purchase a royal residence in Ireland, and that in future the court will move to Ireland once a year with the same regularity it now goes to Scotland.

The King's Irish mansion will have to be near the capital, as, before all things, the royal annual visit will be for the advancement of things social and industrial.

A GENERAL ELECTION

DEADLOCK IS BROKEN BY DISSOLUTION OF COMMONS

Owing to the Impossibility of Transacting Business, the Government Decides to Appeal to the Electorate—A General Election is to be Held on September 21—Reciprocity the Question.

Ottawa.—With over two years of its legal tenure of office still to run, the eleventh parliament of Canada has been dissolved. The government on Saturday morning, after a full meeting of the cabinet council decided that any further attempt to pass the reciprocity agreement in the face of the frank and determined obstruction of the minority of the people's representatives in parliament was useless and on the advice of his ministers, the governor general issued proclamaly expedited during the past two weeks solving parliament, calling for an election and a new parliament on September 21 with nominations on September 14 and providing for the issuing of the writ forthwith to be returnable on October 7, fixing October 11, as tentative date for the meeting of the new parliament.

The eleventh parliament was closed and probably to not a few of the parting members came the thought perhaps that after an eight months' session, "The place thereof, shall know me no more." The election is brought on within the shortest time possible in which the writs for Northern Ontario can be gotten ready. The work of the revising judges has been quietly expedited during the past two and it is expected the revision will be completed by September 12, allowing a full week for the printing and forwarding of lists to the polling subdivisions.

It has not yet been definuitely decided whether there will be any deferred elections. If conditions will permit all the elections will be held on the same day, although probably this will be found impossible in Comex-Atlin, where more than a week is required between nomination and polling day to have the ballot papers printed and forwarded to the outlying polls.

The government plans to call the new parliament together as early as possible in October after the return of the writs. This will probably be on Wednesday, October 25, when the new parliament will be opened by the Duke of Connaught. It will be a short extra session for the passing of the reciprocity measure and supply for the balance of the current fiscal year. The second session of the new parliament will be held probably beginning in February next year.

It is generally agreed that the two months' campaign will be vigorous and bitter. Reciprocity will be the paramount issue though the Nationalist-Conservative alliance of Quebec province will endeavor to introduce the naval issue into the contest and the loyalty and anti-annexation cry will be raised in Ontario and other parts of the country.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier and all his ministers will open the campaign next week, and arrangements for public meetings in all the provinces are now under way. The prime minister will confine his attention principally to the central provinces of Ontario and Quebec, but will also probably make a brief tour of the maritime provinces.

Hon. Messrs. Templeman and Oliver will look after the campaign in the Pacific coast and in the prairie provinces. Hon. Mr. Fielding, Sir Frederick Borden and William Pugsley will devote their attention to the maritime provinces.

The finance minister will also address a few Ontario meetings. Opposition Leader Borden will give most of his time to Ontario and Nova Scotia, though time may be found for him to deliver a few speeches in some of the other provinces.

This is the first time a session has ever been closed without the appearance of the governor general in military state at the senate chamber to give formal prorogation. As the senate made the longer adjournment than the commons and was not due to reassemble until August 9, the summary method of dismissal had to be resorted to.

The Location of Car Shops

Montreal.—A semi-official statement here at C. P. R. headquarters recently says the choice of location for the day says the choice of location for the western shops lies between Calgary and Medicine Hat, which, with the statement of Sir William Whyte that it would be impossible at present to make, to advantage, use of any location east of Alberta, would seem to give Calgary the preference. The president of the C. P. R. returns to Montreal and he will then be urged to make an announcement. Among the first work that the new shops will have to handle will be the manufacture of about eight hundred locomotives for western lines.

Action Against C. P. Land Co.

London, Eng.—In the chancery division recently in the action of the Canadian Pacific Railway against the Canadian Pacific Land Co., Counsel Hodge, on behalf of the plaintiffs, asked leave to serve notice on the defendants restraining them from offering land for sale. He said that it was only known that they were doing so from an advertisement inducing the belief that it emanated from them, the C. P. R. The plaintiffs had millions of acres of land for sale and 500 agents in the United Kingdom alone. His Lordship announced that he would give leave but that there was very little chance of its being disposed of this term.

Canadian Cadets Win Many Trophies

London. — The Canadian cadets' prizes include $125 in cash, four cups, three gold medals, eight silver bowls and nine bronze medals. They are vastly gratified at the three months' stay here.

PACKING PLANT FOR CALGARY

Chicago Packing House Announces Their Intention of Establishing a Western Branch

Calgary.—On his return from a trip to the Chicago Industrial, Commissioner Miller announced that he had an interview with the heads of Morris and company, the big packers, and that they had announced to him their intention of starting work this fall on a three million dollar packing plant.

The plant will be an exact duplicate of the concern's branch at Oklahoma Cty and will employ sixteen hundred hands to start and twenty-two hundred after the first year. The daily capacity will be twelve hundred cattle, five thousand hogs and five thousand calves. This pant is designed to serve the territory from Moose Jaw on the east, to Vancouver in the west, and also Alaska and the Yukon territory.

Branch depots will be established in every city in this territory which has ten thousand population or over. The company will also run its own line of refrigerator cars out of Calgary. The buildings which it is proposed to erect will cover twenty-six acres and the remaining hundred odd acres of the site which the company purchased some time ago north of the Bow river, will be utilized for stockyards and trackage. It is now also rumored that Armour and company are looking towards Calgary as a possible location for their plant when they invade the Canadian field.

HELPING OUT FUEL SUPPLY

Generous Reduction in Freight Rates and Move Made to Sample the Montana Coal

Winnipeg.—A new coal tariff which will affect the price of all coal carried west from Fort William and Port Arthur will go into effect in a few days. There will be no change in the rate to Winnipeg which is fixed at $2.50 a ton. In the portions of the west which are directly affected by the coal strike and which under normal conditions get their coal from the west there will be very material reductions. To Calgary it is stated that the reduction will be $3 a ton. The further west the greater the reduction will be. It is stated that a large quantity of coal will be obtainable from Montana for the west. Sir William MacKenzie stated that a few cars of the Montana coal would be brought to be tested and if it proved satisfactory large quantities would be imported. Investigations are being made with reference to the possibilities of securing rates on coal from Indiana and Illinois, and if the western strike is not settled this will be done.

Coal Scarce at Regina

Regina, Sask.—The government, from information secured from all the coal dealers in the province, has issued a report on the present situation. Reports of general scarcity of fuel, are confirmed, and it is found that with the exception of a little supply which towns on the Soo line get from the Souris valley, the only source from which coal is brought here is the district where the mines are now closed. The quantities of Pennsylvania coal shipped in are very small. The coal dealers have made suggestions but in general they involve demands of more or less drastic action on the part of the Dominion and provincial governments. The suggestions contain little that is new, and that not practical.

Canadian Teachers See London Sights

London, Eng.—The Canadian school teachers, who are holidaying en masse in England are having a strenuous time. This week they visited several London schools, inspected the Tower of London, and made a tour through the National Art gallery. They also journeyed to Winchester and Greenwich. They will go to Hampton Court, where Lady Napier, of Magdala, will entertain them.

Hard Training

Ottawa.—For the first time in three years, and for the second time in their history, the permanent military force of Canada will gather at a place of concentration for hard training. The regulars will assemble at Petewawa camp on August 1. General Mackenzie, new chief of the general staff, will be in command of the camp, and the men will be brought from all over eastern Canada and as far west as Winnipeg.

To Ship Canadian Cattle to Brazil

New York.—Percival Farguhart, a prominent London banker, arrived in New York recently by the Mauretania. He will spend several weeks in the west as representative of an English syndicate, investigatiing a plan to ship Canadian and American cattle to Brazil where the syndicate believes better pastures can be found and a superior breed of beef cattle raised for the English market.

Bridge Ready in 1913

Edmonton, Alta.—It is announced that at the present rate of progress in the work of construction of the high level bridge between Edmonton and Strathcona over the Saskatchewan, that January 1, 1913, will see it entirely completed and ready for traffic.

After a Bad Gang

Winnipeg.—The police have under arrest here five men, as the nucleus of a gang of alleged railway thieves, whose operations have continued over a period of ten months. More arrests are promised.

Situation Looks Better

Berlin.—It is believed in official circles that France and Germany will be able to untie the African knot by direct negotiations and without opening the doors to the participation of Great Britain and the other powers.

A Valuable Crop

Regina.—The Saskatchewan flax crop will bring $12,074,000 to the province this year, on a conservative estimate, according to the government.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

LESSON VI.—THIRD QUARTER, FOR AUG. 6, 1911

Text of the Lesson, Jer. xxvi, 7-19. Memory Verse, 13, 14—Golden Text, Ps. xxvii, 1—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

Jeremiah was a faithful messenger of the Lord God of Isrnel and coveted only the approval of Him who sent him. He was therefore hated by the false prophets and by all who would not submit to God. The Lord told him that it would be so when He called him to be a prophet and said: "Speak unto them all that I command thee; be not dismayed at their faces. They shall fight against thee, but they shall not prevail against thee, for I am with thee, saith the Lord, to deliver thee." (Jer. i, 17, 19; xv, 20).

After he had been eighteen years a prophet (compare Jer. i, 2; II Chron. xxxiv, 1) and Jehoiahim was now king, his brother Jehoahaz having reigned only three months (II Chron. xxxvi, 1-4), the word of the Lord came again to Jeremiah saying, "Speak all the words that I command thee to speak unto them; diminish not a word" (Jer. xxvi, 2). Because of Jeremiah's faithfulness in delivering the Lord's message against the city and the temple the priests and the prophets took him and gathered the people against him to put him to death (verses 7-11). The reason of their hatred is seen in the description given of them in previous chapters. "A wonderful and horrible thing is committed in the land—the prophets prophesy falsely, and the priests bear rule by their means, and My people love to have it so." "Every one, from the least even unto the greatest, is given to covetousness; from the prophet even unto the priest, every one dealeth falsely." "Both prophet and priest are profane; yea, in My house have I found their wickedness, saith the Lord" (Jer. v, 30, 31; viii, 10; xxiii, 11). See the same state of affairs described in Isa. xxix, 13; xxx, 9-13.

With such an alliance against God on the part of the people and their teachers we cannot wonder at their persecution of such a man of God as Jeremiah. It has always been so, and the Lord Jesus when on earth said that it would be so throughout this age also (Matt. x, 16-18; John xv, 18-21; xvi, 1-3). We cannot be faithful to God and on good terms with the world, lying in the wicked one. Back of all persecutors of the people of God we must see the great persecutor and destroyer, the father of lies.

In verses 12 to 15 we have Jeremiah's defence, and his only plea is, "Of a truth the Lord hath sent me unto you to speak all these words in your ears." He did not fail to exhort them to amend their ways and their doings and to obey the voice of the Lord their God, and then he added, do what you please with me, but know that if you kill me you will kill an innocent man.

The princes and the people then took Jeremiah's part against the priests and the prophets because he had spoken in the name of the Lord their God, and they recall the fact that in the days of Hezekiah the Prophet Micah was a faithful witness for the Lord of hosts against Jerusalem, but that Hezekiah, instead of killing him, repented before the Lord, and the Lord kept back the evil which otherwise would have come upon them. Micah told them plainly that they judged for reward, taught for hire and divined for money, yet professed to lean upon the Lord (Mic. iii, 11). Hezekiah knew this to be all true, and he humbled himself before God and repented.

The last part of our lesson chapter tells of another true man of God who prohesied as Jeremiah did, and when Jehoiakim sought to kill him he fled into Egypt, but the king had him brought back out of Egypt and put to death. The difference in the fate of these two men makes us think of James, the brother of John, whom Herod killed with the sword, and Peter, who was saved from a similar fate by an angel (Acts xii). It is always a gain for a true child of God to die, but it is sometimes better for the people of God on the earth and for sinners who may through them be saved to continue yet awhile here (Phil. i, 20-26).

Jeremiah was a prophet of the Lord for forty years until Judah was fully carried captive in the days of Zedekiah, and he seems to have had to contend with lying prophets all the way through, to one of whom the Lord told him to say, "This year thou shalt die, because thou hast taught rebellion against the Lord." So he died that same year (chapter xxviii, 15-17). We can always safely leave ourselves in the hands of the Lord, but we cannot do otherwise than believe and obey Him. The illustration of the Rechabites, who obeyed Jonadab, their father, in the matter of drinking no wine, having no vineyards and building no houses, as recorded in chapter xxxv, was a very striking object lesson and a stinging rebuke to God's disobedient people, but they did not lay it to heart.

What an old story it is, but what a sad story, that people will profess in words to be the Lord's people, but in their lives deny Him by covetousness and worldiness and self-seeking and pleasing, as if they could deceive God, who reads the heart, and to whom all things are naked and open.

Agitator is Expelled

Berlin.—M. Yvetot, the French antimilitarist agitator, who at the France-German Socialist meeting recently delivered a flaming speech on the possibilities of the armies of France and Germany turning against governments instead of fighting each other in the event of war, was expelled from Germany.

Could Get Hard Coal at Reduced Rates

Calgary.—The C. P. R. is reported to have reduced the freight on coal so that Pennsylvania coal can be delivered in Calgary and sold at $11.50 for bituminous and $13.50 for anthracite. Representatives of the Pittsburg mining company are in the city with a view to placing orders.

WE HAVE JUST ISSUED OUR
QUARTERLY LIST OF BOND OFFERINGS--JULY, 1911

It gives the income yields and full descriptions of a selected range of GOVERNMENT, MUNICIPAL, PUBLIC UTILITY, RAILROAD and INDUSTRIAL BOND INVESTMENTS.

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"You are in favor of a safe and sane Fourth of July?" "Yes," replied Mr. Growcher. "We ought to have that kind of day at least once a year."—Washington Star.

WHEN PASTURE IS POOR

The advantages of a good pasture can be replaced by the regular use of Herbageum. It has been used and tested for about twenty-five years without failure with horses, cows, fat cattle, sheep, pigs and poultry. It insures good health and better returns. It keeps sheep free from ticks and the wool clip will be heavier and better. The flavor of the milk and butter are improved when it is given regularly. As good calves can be raised with skim or separated milk and Herbageum as with new milk, and when the milk is scarce do not kill your calves as you can make a fine calf meal equal to any on the market at a cost of 1½ cents per lb. Try the following—100 lbs. oil cake, 300 lbs. shorts, 4 lbs. Herbageum and about 1 lb. of salt. Mix these thoroughly and stir about two cupfuls in a gallon of scalding water and feed warm. With poultry good health, brilliant plumage and plenty of eggs are sure if you will use Herbageum.

Money is a snail for speed till it gets to you, when it becomes a streak of lightning.

A Mild Pill for Delicate Woman.—The most delicate woman can undergo a course of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills without fear of unpleasant consequences. Their action, while wholly effective, is mild and agreeable. No violent pains or purging follow their use, as thousands of women can testify. They are, therefore, strongly recommended to women, who are more prone to disorders of the digestive organs than men.

Every time a child shows you its toy bank it's your ante.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

"I had a talk with Best-Seller, and he told me all about the authors who had helped him," "I'll bet he didn't say a word about the authors from whom he had helped himself."—Puck.

A man may move in the highest social circles, without getting very far ahead.



Pimples and Blackheads

Clear the complexion of disfiguring pimples, blackheads, redness, roughness, and other unsightly conditions; keep the hands soft and white, the scalp clean, the hair live and glossy, and preserve skin health by the use of Cuticura Soap assisted when necessary by Cuticura Ointment.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment

afford the most economical treatment for itching, burning, scaly humors of infants, children and adults. A single set is often sufficient. Sold throughout the world. Send to Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Boston, U.S.A., for 32-page Cuticura Book on care and treatment of skin and hair.

BOTHA A GOLFER.

Premier of South African Union Plays a Very Fair Game.

General Louis Botha, one of the colonial Premiers now in England was one of the most skilful and aggressive of the Boer commanders in the South African War. He it was who planned the defences of the Tugela, and foiled for so long the late Sir Redvers Buller's efforts to effect the relief of Ladysmith. On the death of General Joubert he became commander-in-chief of the Boer forces, and in the long struggle his military exploits were brilliant and skilful. General Botha's genial humor, his tranquil, well-balanced mind, his sane outlook, and shrewd commonsense have served him and his country well in the past. It goes without saying that they will do so in the future.

There is no South African of either race whose name commands such wide respect. In all the whirlwinds of passion after the war, as well as in the tempestuous scenes that occurred at Pretoria before the final outbreak of hostilities, it at least was never breathed on. His sincerity as a Liberal opponent of President Kruger's fatal policy of exclusion was never in doubt. His chivalry, his humanity, his courage, and his skill were gladly recognized by all the British generals who faced him in the field.

His honor and his loyalty to his pledged word have always been equally above reproach. General Botha is not at all loquacious, and his voice was seldom heard in the old Volksraad. To crown his other perfections, he speaks English perfectly.

When he was in England in 1907, General Botha was initiated into the mysteries of golf and promised to lay out a course in South Africa. He did this, and now plays a respectable game. During the voyage to England this time, he set an example to the ship, retiring early and up early in the morning. He was out soon after six and walked briskly round the promenade deck for an hour and a half.

Occasionally he took part in the deck games, and the passengers elected him chairman of the Sports Committee. In this capacity he helped to arrange a two-days' program. The events included tugs-of-war, potato race, egg and spoon races, flat race, and chalking the pig's eye.

Premier's Ramble.

Immediately on arrival in England as one of the Dominion representatives at the coronation, the Hon. James S. McGowan, the Labor Premier of New South Wales, carried out a promise which he gave his aged mother (who emigrated from Lancashire fifty years ago) that he would spend his first day rambling among the green lanes of Old England, and he was charmed with all he saw.

Mr. McGowan was born at sea when his parents were about three weeks' sail from Melbourne, on August 16, 1855, but the career of the Sydney Premier has no sensational chapters. He had quietly pushed his way from the foundry to the Premiership by determined, useful work in the unions and in the ranks of the State Parliamentary Labor party. He graduated in Labor politics in 1891, when he became member for Redfern in the New South Wales House of Assembly. Redfern—the railway suburb of Sydney—has been loyal to him ever since. After three years in Parliament he was elected leader of the growing Labor party in 1894; and has been re-elected every three years since.

Like most of the best and ablest men in the Australian Parliament, James McGowan is an unaffectedly religious man. For twenty-four years he has been superintendent of an Anglican Sunday school in his own constituency.

My Pew.

The recent death of Mrs. Ware, widow of the Bishop of Barrow-in-Furness, reminds a correspondent of an amusing experience which that lady had. Her mother, the late Mrs. Goodwin, and she entered a North country church in a place where they happened to be strangers to the majority of the congregation. They were directed to a well-cushioned pew occupied by a fashionably dressed woman. The entry of the ladies excited the wrath of the occupant, and in a tone more forcible than elegant she insisted on them clearing out. They needed no second bidding, and repaired to another part of the church where they could sit undisturbed. After the service, some one acquainted with the identity of the strangers approached the irate pew owner. "Do you know who those ladies were who wanted to sit in your pew?" "No; they were nobody in particular, I'm sure." "Oh! well, one was the wife of the bishop of Carlisle, and the other, her daughter, the wife of Bishop of Barrow-in-Furness."—Yorkshire Post.

A Huge Elevator.

The Clyde Navigation Trust's huge granary to be erected at Meadowside for the better handling of grain arriving from America and other places will rise to fourteen storeys, and will be the highest building of any kind in Scotland.

Patience

"But it seems to take all your patients a long time to get well, doctor."

"Yes; but as soon as I begin to get a larger practice I can afford to let my patients get well quicker."—Houston Post.

The Pill That Brings Relief.—When, after one has partaken of a meal he is oppressed by feelings of fullness and pains in the stomach he suffers from dyspepsia, which will persist if it be not dealt with. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are the very best medicine that can be taken to bring relief. These pills are specially compounded to deal with dyspepsia, and their sterling qualities in this respect can be vouched for by legions of users.

"Search the poets, young man," advised the philosopher, "search the poets." "And what's the use?" complained the ex-pickpocket. "I once searched a poet an' all I got was a pawn-ticket."

Minard's Liniment cures garget in cows

"After I am gone," he complained, "people will begin to notice what I have done." "Well," his wife sadly replied, "if they do it won't take them long."—Chicago Record-Herald.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, } ss.
Lucas County.
Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.
FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1886.
A. W. GLEASON,
(Seal.) Notary Public.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by all Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

"I wantt animation and energy in my household work. Now do you scrub floors with avidity?" "No ma'am I scrubs 'em with soap."—Baltimore American.

The Oil of Power.—It is not claimed for Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil that it will cure every ill, but its uses are so various that it may be looked upon as a general pain killer. It has achieved that greatness for itself and all attempts to surpass it have failed. Its excellence is known to all who have tested its virtues and learnt by experience.

Many a man enjoys having his wife's relatives visit them so he can be detained downtown till midnight on business.

American and Canadian scientists tell us that the common house fly is the cause of more disease and death than any other agency. Wilson's Fly Pads kill all the flies and the disease germs too.

The Seedy One—"Say, guv-nor, there's a fly on your nose."

Old Gent—"What the dickens has that to do with you?"

The Seedy One—"Nothin', nothin,' only I thought it would get its wings scorched."

When Blood Was Impure

The Old-fashioned Doctor Brought Relief by Bleeding

Today We Keep the Blood Pure by Using

DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS

The doctor of a century or two ago was accustomed to free his patient of an excess of poisoned blood by the cruel process of bleeding.

We would not stand for that heroic treatment today because we understand better the work of the liver and kidneys and how to awaken them to their duty of filtering poisons from the blood.

These are the only organs of the body which filter poisons from the blood and so cleanse the system of the foul waste matter which causes pains, aches and dangerous diseases, and there is no way you can so quickly bring the liver and kidneys into action as by using Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

Don't imagine that a liquid medicine is necessary to purify the blood. The supreme test is, "Does the treatment awaken the action of the liver and invigorate the kidneys?" Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are unique in their combined action of the liver, kidneys and bowels, and on this account wonderfully successful as a means of purifying the blood.

The whole digestive and excretory system is cleansed and invigorated by this treatment. The appetite is sharpened, digestion improves, and the tired, languid feelings of a poisoned system give way to new health and vigor. One pill a dose. 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

ROYAL TREASURES.

Windsor Castle Contains $12,500,000 Worth of Valuables.

Windsor Castle and Buckingham Palace, while being two of the best-furnished residences in the world, are perfect museums of treasure new and old, and the royal property is so well guarded that it is practically impossible for a thief to lay his hand on a single article.

During the reign of Queen Victoria several plots were hatched to burgle both Windsor Castle and Buckingham Palace, but not one of them was carried out successfully. Some years ago a gang of swell West End thieves made up their minds to attempt to pilfer some of the treasures within Buckingham Palace, and one of their number managed to enter by the private entrance, unseen. He was discovered in one of the corridors, however, and, being unable to give a satisfactory reason for his presence in the palace, he was promptly handed over to the police.

The royal residences are strongly guarded by military and police and private detectives are engaged to keep guard over the treasures.

The strong rooms at Windsor are elaborate apartments and the doors are burglar-proof and powder-proof. In the strong rooms there is plate valued at over $12,500,000. There is a gold dinner service sufficient for 140 persons, with other articles of gold and silver numbering in all 1,100 and weighing 30 tons. A candelabrum of gold, representing St. George and the Dragon, used for lighting the royal table, is so heavy that two men are required to lift it. It weighs 2,700 ounces and is valued at between $60,000 and $65,000. A more modern piece of plate, an epergne, designed by the late Prince Consort, is worth $55,000. It was made to commemorate Queen Victoria's first visit to Scotland and represents her late Majesty's deerhounds standing over a dead stag.

Maori Subjects of King George.

The Maori villagers who are representing their race at the Festival of Empire, and who number between 40 and 50, is headed by a remarkable personality, a woman, Maggie Papakura. Maggie is well known as the guide to the Hot Lakes, Rotorua—her native village in North Island, New Zealand. In this capacity she has made the acquaintance of the King and Queen, of Lord Kitchener, and of globe-trotters and tourists innumerable. When Their Majesties, as Duke and Duchess of York, visited New Zealand, Maggie had the honor of acting as their guide to the volcanic wonders of Rotorua. With the exception of a few visits to Sydney and Melbourne latterly Maggie has spent her entire life in her native village. Her absorption of civilization is uncanny. She said, speaking in colloquial English and without the suspicion of an accent, that London town seemed strange and wonderful, "fantastic almost." She added that to stand and gaze at a building with so rich a past as the Tower or Whitehall was a new emotion to her since Maori buildings do not long endure and Sydney and Melbourne are modern towns. Looking at her, however, as she sat back in her chair, wearing an every-day English white silk blouse and dark skirt, it was difficult indeed to imagine that her surroundings were in any way novel.

The Lion and the Ant.

Although the lion is the king of beasts, yet all his great strength and ferocity would avail him nothing when faced by a mere ant. But this ant is not the one with which we are so familiar, but is the terrible driver, or soldier ant, said to be the most invincible creature in the world. Against these tiny insects, no man or band of men; no lion or tiger, not even a herd of elephants can do anything but hurriedly get out of the way. Among the Boratse natives a common form of capital punishment is to coat the victim with grease and throw him before an advancing army of soldier ants. The quickless with which the poor wretch is despatched, is marvellous when it is considered that each ant can do nothing more than merely tear out a small particle of flesh and carry it off. Yet in a very short time the writhing victim will have been changed into a skeleton.

Scotch Pawkiness.

A "positively true tale" of Scotch pawkiness is sent us by a naval correspondent. He traveled up to Inverness-shire with a Scotsman, on whose taciturnity he failed, after many efforts, to impinge. The Scotsman still stared dully, fixedly, from the train. At last intelligence began to show in his face and grow to ecstasy, and he shouted in his excitement, "Look here, look here, that's whaur it was!" His companion rushed to the window. "In yor wee town," continued the Scotsman, "I was charged saxpence for yin cup of coffee."—London Globe.

Setting Him Right.

An Irish soldier was crossing a barrack square with a pail, in which he was going to get some water. A sergeant passing at the time noticed that Pat had a very disreputable looking pair of trousers on and, wishing to make a report, stopped the man and asked, "Where are you going?"

"To get some water."

"What! In those trousers?"

"No, sergeant; in the pail."

No Time Wasted.

Olaf Larson, working in a millinery warehouse, backed into an elevator shaft and fell down five stories with a load of boxes. Horror stricken, the other employes rushed down the stairs, only to find him picking himself unharmed out of the rubbish.

"Ess de boss mad?" he whispered cautiously. "Tal' 'em Ay had to come down for nails anyway."

Rosebery a Collector.

Lord Rosebery is a collector of small articles and knick-knacks in silver and china, the relics of great men appealing specially to his fancy.

WHERE HURONS ROAMED

TRACES OF LOST TRIBES STILL REMAIN IN CANADA.

Hundreds of Tomahawks Found In Rural Districts Are Signs of the Former Activities of Race Which Was Wiped Out by the Iroquois—Only a Few Families of Ouendats Still Remain in Quebec.

A notable feature in the physical conditions of the country at one time inhabited by the vanished Huron people is the fact that the level of the Georgian Bay has fallen since Champlain's day probably twelve feet. It is hardly possible to-day to realize what that means. One thing certain is that a very large area of land now cultivated or remaining marsh land was in those days covered with water.

Considerable discussion has arisen over the place where the Hurons' capital, or headquarters, was, says Janet Grant Needham in The Globe. Some writers claim that Orillia stands on or very near the spot. Recent investigations show that it stands very near. Champlain states clearly (Voyages 1615, page 276) that Cahaigne was eight miles distant from Lake Couchiching at the Narrows, where they caught fish. The finding of ash heaps, remains and sites places it near Bass Lake, that being also the Contarea mentioned by Brebeuf and the Jean Baptiste Mission. The large number of persons who inhabited this village indicates that these two hundred cabins were not long occupied. It is quite reasonable to suppose that the Iroquois retaliated on the Hurons for the unprovoked attack of Sept. 1, 1615, and harassed them from time to time, and that Cahaigne, the Hurons' capital, was moved more than once. These attacks by the Iroquois kept the Hurons retiring in a more northerly direction, while their villages were larger, more compact, and palisaded on the south side for safety.

Orillia, however, as the "gateway" to the Huron country, lays claim to some importance, and shows evidence of immense Indian activity, and at widely different periods. Excavations in all parts of the town reveal this. It is noted as a meeting place and distributing centre for four, if not five, important trails to the Hurons and Algonquins — one passing the Oro trail used by Champlain — while many of its leading streets have Indian names, viz., Neywash, Mississaga, Matchedash, Chemong, Nottawa, Sagne, etc. Orillia is Spanish, meaning "coast or border," so named by a number of half-pay officers who fought under the Duke of Wellington in the Peninsular war, and were given tracts of land in this district.

The outstanding feature of the Huron Nation, so far as we can trace it to-day, was the work of the intrepid Jesuits. One of them writes that the Huron Nation "is the very stronghold of Satan, his castle and donjon keep." The stone remains of the fort and headquarters of St. Marie Mission, three miles from Midland, on the Wye River, are plainly to be seen. The going down of the level of the Georgian Bay since Champlain's visit has altered the shore line and small streams considerably, yet the main features and distances on Du Creux's map of 1640 are traceable. The Recollects ceased work in 1629. It was not until 1634 that Brebeuf, Daniel and Davost entered the Huron land (Brebeuf served in 1629 among another people). For fifteen years the tall figures of the Jesuits were familiar sights in their long, black, closely-buttoned cassocks and broad black hats turned up at the sides. The Huron population was then 30,000, in twenty villages, showing a compactness not in evidence before. There had also been an absorption of a smaller tribe.

On March 16, 1649, the great massacre took place. St. Ignace and St Louis were stealthily approached by the Iroquois and burned to the ground, the inhabitants tortured and killed. The body of brave Brebeuf, the Jesuit, was burned with red-hot axes, and boiling water was poured over his head. His skull rests in the Hotel Dieu, Quebec. Lalemant was also killed by the conquering Iroquois. In all, five priests lost their lives. (A fine memorial church to these martyrs is erected at Penetanguishene.) After the massacre the Huron Nation was no more. To-day a mere two dozen families of Hurons, called Wyandots (Ouendats), are in Quebec, rapidly becoming absorbed by the French population.

The sites of the final battles can almost be determined by the hundreds of tomahawks, native and French (with the three crosses on reverse side), picked up, but further investigation is necessary before arriving at conclusions. Of the century after the massacre nothing is known, but it is believed that the Ojibways from the Sault and west settled on the Huron lands. After the country came under British control in 1762, travelers tell us, only Ojibways were found here; the latter could tell nothing of the people who lived there before them, nor could the wandering Algonquins. In 1816 the noted traveler, Mrs. Trollope, and later, in 1837, Mrs. Anna Jameson, traveler and authoress, in delightful sketches, gave charming accounts of this district as they found it. In 1836 Sir Francis Bond Head decided to withdraw the Indians from the white population. This was subsequently done in 1846 by a council. They had already sold much of their land. Of the three chiefs, Musquakie (Muskoka), better known as "Yellowhead," chief of the Rama Indians, was the greatest and most popular. He fought in the war of 1812 and died in 1865, at the age of 106. He was not buried on Chief's Island, the sacred spot; his body lies in St. James' Churchyard, Orillia, with his charters and medals wrapped in beaver skins at his feet. La Salle, Sir John Franklin and other noted travelers passed through Lake Simcoe to Georgian Bay, to Mackinaw and the west.

Trolley Canalboat.

Germany has a canalboat operated by trolley.

WHAT TUNNEL MEANS.

Prince Edward Island Has Much to Gain by New Scheme.

The supplementary estimates recently brought down in the Dominion Parliament containing a grant of $35,000 for a survey of the proposed tunnel under the Strait of Northumberland to connect Prince Edward Island with New Brunswick, will make the "million acre farm" practically a part of the continent.

The construction of an all-rail route to the mainland would mean many improvements in Prince Edward Island. Regular and daily communication is now maintained during the season of open navigation by two steamers under a subsidy from the Dominion Government. Regular navigation is generally closed from the middle of December to the middle of April. During this period ice-breaker steamers running with more or less regularity carry passengers, the mails, and some freight to and from Pictou in Nova Scotia. Under unfavorable conditions the mails, on sleds, are pulled over the ice between the two capes named above.

Prince Edward Island now produces annually about $10,000,000 worth of field and animal products. Owing to the uncertainties of navigation after November the farmers are forced to sell, no matter what the markets then may be, shortly after their crops are harvested. No manufacturing exists on this island except to supply a few of the local wants. Labor is abundant and cheap, such labor leaving this province in large numbers for the United States and the western provinces of Canada. All efforts to utilize this labor supply in local manufactories on a larger scale had to be given up, as the means of shipping manufactured goods from there are, during at least four months of the year, practically impossible. An all-rail route to the mainland would at once open up many opportunities to the people of that province.

A Great Crop of Wheat.

An immense amount of capital has been invested in Canadian bonds and stocks during the last ten years, and there has been a very great appreciation in value of many securities. What would be the market value of these stocks to-day if there had been a succession of crop failures in Canada year after year during the last ten years? Anyone who will consider this question can understand to what a great extent the stock markets are interested in the condition of the crops.

It is now estimated that the wheat yield in the Western Provinces of Canada will not be less than 200,000,000 bushels, and that it may reach 225,000,000.

The general condition of other crops seems to be good throughout Canada, and if present expectations are realized 1911 will be a bumper year for Canadian farmers. Disturbing influences; now unforeseen, may affect the stock market in spite of good crops; but the present outlook is most favorable.

Reports prepared by the International Agricultural Institute state that the world's total wheat production for the year 1910 amounted to 3,574,573,000 bushels, compared with 3,581,007,000 bushels in 1909. Assuming that the world's production should be the same this year as last year, and that the wheat crop of the Canadian West is 225,000,000, it will be nearly one-fifteenth of the world's total yield.—Canadian Century.

Sir William Whyte.

The knighting of William Whyte, vice-president of the C.P.R., is a matter for satisfaction to his many friends in Canada and abroad.

In 1909 Mr. Whyte reached the age limit of service on the C.P.R., but by a special dispensation this was extended two years. So in a short time either his retirement or another extension of time will be due.

It is impossible to think of William Whyte as a man who is too old for active service, despite the fact that he is 67 years of age, and has been a tremendous worker all his life. He was born in Scotland of humble parents, in September, 1843—the year in which Sir Donald Mann's father came to Canada. He worked on a Scottish railroad for a while, came to Canada, and got a job as a brakeman. In 1886 he had become general superintendent of the western division of the C.P.R. Later he was made vice-president and given complete control of the Western part of the system, comprising over 6,000 miles of railroad. That's a record for both the man and the country which provided him his opportunity to be proud of. Now he is Sir William Whyte, with higher honors yet possibly ahead of him.

Wave to the Coast.

Figures at hand at the Winnipeg immigration hall for the fiscal year just completed reach a total of 311,064, or over 100,000 greater than the immediate previous fiscal year. The best previous year was 1907-1908, when 262,469 immigrants entered Canada. Of last year's aggregate 123,013 came from the United Kingdom, 86,212 being English. Americans numbered 121,451 and Europeans 61,620. The prairie provinces absorbed the bulk of immigrants, but 54,689 went to British Columbia, and this of the very best class. Indeed, possibly the most significant feature of these statistics is the big wave to the Pacific province.

A Unique Distinction.

Lady Laurier is the only Canadian woman who has ever addressed a British Legislature. Once at a reception given in Ottawa she was discovered standing at the foot of the throne, and there arose a demnad for a speech, only half meant at first, but later insisted on.

Memorial Scholarship.

It is likely that Queen's graduates and professors will establish a permanent scholarship bearing the name of Prof. Dupuis, who has just retired, after 45 years' service.

Kerosene for Brushes.

Kerosene may be used instead of turpentine to clean and soften paint brushes.

SUNBURN. BLISTERS. SORE FEET.
Everybody now admits Zam-Buk best for these. Let it give YOU ease and comfort.
Druggists and Stores everywhere
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Practical woman, one experienced in nursing preferred. Address "VIVI," Confederation Life Bldg., Toronto.

WOMEN WANTED
To take orders in spare time. No experience necessary. Our lines especially used by mothers and girls. Apply Women's Department, 220 Albert St., Ottawa, Ont.

REST AND HEALTH TO MOTHER AND CHILD.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS of MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN; CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. It is absolutely harmless. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Every Woman
In trouble—with headache, backache, nerves on edge, poor spirits and unreasonable fatigue—can find help for her whole system in
BEECHAM'S PILLS
Sold Everywhere. In boxes 25c.

Their Need

"I suppose you are going to make some addresses this summer."

"Yes," replied the statesman, "I am going to tell my constituents exactly what they need."

"And what do they need?"

"Me."—Washington Star.

Another couple was about to be launched on the sea of matrimony.

"They don't seem a bit afraid," some one back in the crowd observed.

"And why should they?" asked the gentleman next. "They've both been across several times."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

"What is an anecdote, Pa?" "An anecdote, my son, is a short and funny tale which immediately reminds the other fellow of a tale which is neither short nor funny."—Puck.

The Reason

"And your husband gave $50,000 for that old book?" "Yes," replied Mrs. Cumrox. "To show haw much you care for literature, I suppose?" "No. To show how little we care for $50,000."—Washington Star.

INTERNATIONAL GALL CURE
SOLD ON A SPOT CASH GUARANTEE
CURES While Horses Work or Rest

International Gall Cure is a certain, sure, quick and infallible cure for Galls, Sore Necks, Sore Backs, Sore Mouths, Cuts, Bruised Heels, etc. Will not melt and dissolve from the animal heat, but stays right where it is applied. Possesses extraordinary healing and soothing qualities. **International Gall Cure** is the cleanest, most antiseptic, purest and best Gall Cure on the market. We will refund your money if it ever fails to cure. Keep a box on hand as it is almost a daily need on the farm.

25c. and 50c. At all dealers.
INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., Limited
TORONTO, ONT.



WHEN YOUR HORSE GOES LAME

—When he develops a Spavin Curb, Splint, Ringbone or any other lameness—don't risk losing him through neglect—don't run just as gr at a risk by experimenting with unknown remedies—don't pay a big veterinary Bill. Use

Kendall's Spavin Cure

and cure it quickly and safely without a scar or mark. Read what W. W. Brown of Content, Alta., writes—"I have used your Spavin Cure for years and have completely cured Foot Rot in my herd of cattle and Spavin and Spavins on horses. I find that it cures wherever it is faithfully applied."

Thousands of other horse owners have had the same experience. For about 40 years Kendall's Spavin Cure has been the old reliable remedy. It has saved millions of dollars for horse owners. Go to your druggist—get a copy of book free. Price $1 per bottle—4 bottles for $3. Ask him also for free book "Treatise on the Horse"—or write direct to us.

Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Enosburg Falls, Vermont, U.S.A.

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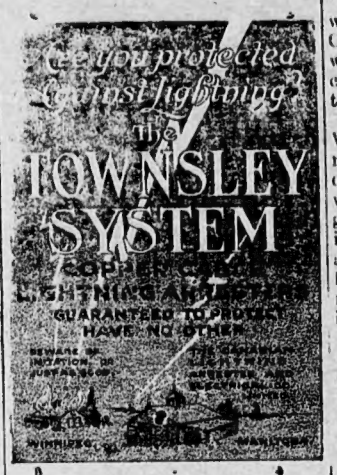
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Vent for above [B] on left hip.
Cattle Brand: 101 on left hip or left ribs.
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Also owners of Horses branded JJ on left shoulder.
Heavy Draft Horses for Sale.
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GENERAL PUBLIC
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And hopes that with Strict Attention to Business and the Needs of the Public, to
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WILL STAND
At the following Places for the SEASON 1911:
A. G. Edward's, Cluny, Sunday until Monday forenoon
N. W. McMillan's from Monday noon until Tuesday noon
L. A. Moore's, Tuesday afternoon until Wednesday forenoon
F. R. Allgood's, Wednesday noon until Friday night
I. West's Barn, Gleichen, Saturdays

CERTIFICATE:
The pedigree of the stallion SIEGMUND, 5027 Breed, German coach, color, dark Brown Foaled in the year 904. Has been examined in the Department and I hereby certify that the said stallion is of pure breeding and registered in a stud book recognised by the Department.
Dated at Edmonton Alberta, this thirtieth day of June, 1911.
Signed—DUNCAN MARSHALL, Minister of Agriculture

SIEGMUND is a beautiful seal brown stands 16¾ hands high, weighs 1525 pounds is in fair condition. Was shown at St. Joe, Missouri, U.S.A., 1909, where he took 1st Sweepstakes and Grand Champion, competing against Iowa, Illinois, Nebraska and Missouri, and is one of the best coach horses that ever came into the U.S., and we question that his equal was ever shown in Canada.

Fees $12.50 for Season
Mares that do not get in foal will be served the following Season at $6.25
TERMS CASH, or satisfactory Notes payable Nov. 1st, with 8 per cent from date of Service.
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COAL and DRAYING
and any other Old Thing you want we are prepared to Supply or Do
We Furnish the Best Coal at LOWEST PRICES
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P.O. Box 13 - - - - - - Telephone No. 12
W. PARK EVANS, - - Publisher and Proprietor.

Gleichen, Alberta, August 3, 1911

Provincial Notes

Crop Condition Excellent

If the weather for the next few weeks is warm and dry, Western Canada, and particularly Alberta will have a story of record grain crops which will attract the attention of the whole world.

Never before in the history of the West have the crops shown such a remarkable growth. An abundance of rain, followed by warm growing weather, has promoted a wonderful growth, and the absence of damaging hail this year has been noticeable. All that is needed now is a few weeks warm, dry weather to ripen the grain, and a record-breaking crop in the west is assured.

The reports from the different parts of the province gathered by the C.P.R. show that all the rain needed has fallen, and that if favorable weather follows, cutting will be general about the middle of this month. In some places, the fall wheat is almost ready to cut and next week will see the binders mowing it down.

Will Bring Settlers Here

Gathering information from personal observation which he intends to use in carrying out a large scheme for bringing settlers and homesteaders to Alberta, Rev. Dr. Joseph Krauskopf of Philadelphia, founder and president of the National Farm School, has been making a trip through Bow valley.

The National Farm School is a college of agriculture which devotes itself to the training of children from the slums of the large cities in scientific agricultural methods.

It is the intention of Dr. Krauskopf to obtain a large tract of land somewhere in the western province upon which to establish a branch of the school where the pupils may be given practical education in the science of agriculture.

A tract of land 10,000 acres in extent was recently acquired by the National Farm School in the State of Utah for the placing of pupils, and Dr. Krauskopf is looking over Western Canada with a view to following the same scheme here. He has been in consultation with the officials of the C.P.R. Land Department.

It is expected that 125 delegates will gather at the Fifth Annual Convention to be held in Calgary on August 8th, 9th, and 10th, in connection with the Western Canada Irrigation Association. To insure the success of the convention the Calgary City Council, the Board of Trade, and the Canadian Club are making arrangements to entertain the visiting speakers and delegates. There will be a big luncheon and speeches probably on the 8th. The Automobile Club are also approached with the view of showing the visitors round the city either before or after luncheon. A trip is also arranged to Bassano, to show the visitors the big dam there, and during the stay at Bassano the delegates will be the guests of the town of Bassano and the Board of Trade, who will entertain the party at luncheon probably on the 9th, though the dates are not finally settled. The town of Bassano will also arrange for conveyances to drive the party out to the Bow river, where the dam is being constructed. Many of the leading irrigationists of the West will be present and will lecture on the various phases of the topic.

Skilled Yankee Farmers arrived in Alberta

A car-load of thirty-five practical farmers from various points in Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio and other middle western States, arrived last week from Chicago. This is the regular bi-monthly Chicago-Calgary car operated by the C.P.R. between the two cities in conjunction with that road's colonization department. All of the prospective settlers have come prepared to purchase land in Alberta. "We have almost all come from thriving farming country in the States," said J. W. Byron, of Ligonier, Indiana, "and I think for the most part were expecting to find a desert prairie here. From my observation of the country through which we have travelled, and from conversation with my companions, I think we are agreed this is the finest country on the continent for wheat raising and mixed farming."

Probably for the first time in the history of irrigation or religious services a new member of a church was immersed in an irrigation ditch in a baptismal ceremony last Sunday, just west of Irricana. J. S. Culp, a farmer, and also pastor of the Church of the Brethren, officiated at the ceremony. Mrs. E. Studdebaker was the new member who embraced the faith and was immersed. She was suitably dressed in white for the occasion.

Mr. Frank Armington, a Canadian artist, formerly of Toronto, but now of Paris, is re-visiting Canada with the object of getting some good Canadian subjects for his pictures to be shown at the exhibition on this side. Mr. Armington will probably take the opportunity to get some pictures of the C.P.R. Irrigation Farms. His last visit here was in 1897 and he declared that nothing could be more surprising than than the change that had taken place in all those years.

A. S. Dawson, chief engineer of the Irrigation Department, has prepared and interesting and instructive paper which he will read at the irrigation convention to be held in this Calgary Aug. the 8th, 9th, 10th. In this paper he will deal particularly with the construction of the system in the eastern section and also, the Bassano Dam. The address will be illustrated with about one hundred lantern slides reproductions of the most recent photographs of the work.

Standard, the new town north of Gleichen, now has railway communication and the numerous Gleichen people investing there are very much pleased. The new branch of the C. P.R. system, which was built from Irricana to Standard, was placed in operation Tuesday, August 1st, and trains are to be run according to the following schedule: Leaving Irricana at 10:55 and arriving at Standard 13:00 on Tuesdays and Fridays, and leaving Standard at 13:30 and arriving at Irricana at 15:20 on Tuesdays and Fridays. The times of arrival at intermediate points for the Irricana to Standard train will be: Craigdhu 11:10; Swastika, 11:33; Nightingale, 11:58; and Tudor 12:30. Going the other way the times of arrival will be, Tudor, 14:; Nightingale, 14:26; Swkstika, 14:46.

On Thursday last Dr. Stanton Holmes presented the Call with a fine cauliflower and three nice cabbage heads. The cabbage were by far the best we have seen of this years' growth, but the cauliflower was certainly an exceptional one. We had it weighed at Barclay & Hall's store and it tipped the scale nicely at three pounds. The doctor says he has 400 of these cauliflowers and has been offered 25 cents for each of them, but he is only growing them for pleasure and his own use. A local merchant who looked at the flower in the Call office said that at present it was easily worth 35 cents. The doctor has also in his garden vegetable mara over six inches long and is looking forward to making some exhibits at the fair this year that will surprise even the natives.

Brosseau Bros. have decided to open a day and night restaurant in connection with the Palace Hotel, and are having two doors cut into the east side of the hotel for the purpose and erecting a lunch counter and several private compartments. They are securing the services of a competent man to take charge of the resturant and in our next issue will advertise the date of opening and full particulars.

The only advice worth taking is the kind we give ourselves.

Don't go out looking for trouble. Most of it is home-made anyhow.

Too much money has been the undoing of more than too little.

Many a man clamors for justice who wouldn't like it if he should get it.

Tell a woman she is dull and she is apt to disprove it by cutting you.

A. WHITELEY
Plumber, etc.
Hot and Cold Water and Steam Fitter
All Work Guaranteed
FIFTH AVE., GLEICHEN
P.O. Box 46

THE HUB
This is the Weather
To Visit Us
If You Enjoy
COOL DRINKS
and
COOL GAMES
Rochon's Ice Cream Therefore the Best
E. URCH,
Proprietor

TROTTING STALLION FOR SERVICE
The Prize-Winning Stallion
BARON CHIMES
WILL STAND FOR THE SEASON 1911 at
J. H. Riley's Blacksmith Shop
GLEICHEN

He is Registered under the rules of the American Trotting Register as follows: 28993 Baron Chimes, (6) b.h. foal 1906; by Chimes, 5348; dam Mazetta, by Baron Wilkes, 4578; grand dam Augustine by Pancoat, 3149, etc.
Baron Chimes, 28993, time 2 16 (Sire of 8 in the 2 30 list); by Chimes (Sire of 81 in the 2 30 list and four in the 2 06 list); he by Electioneer (with dams of 131 and sires of 160 in the 2 30 list); he by Hamiltonian 10, the world's famous sire for speed. First dam Jenny Hinman, the dam of Brian Bran, who won the Canadian Futurity in Toronto in 1902 (open to the Dominion); Anni V. 2.15¾; Grace H. 2.24; Jenny Hinman (Vol. XVI) by Nauman 7234, 2nd dam Katie Robinson by Ashi and Patchen 48, and others.

CERTIFICATE:
The pedigree of the Trotting Stallion BARON CHIMES (28,993) is described as follows: Breed, standard; color, bay; foaled in the year 1906, has been examined in the Department, and I hereby certify that the said stallion is of pure breeding, and is registered in a stud book recognised by the department.
Dated at Edmonton, Alberta, this 31st day of January, 1911.
Geo Harcourt,
Deputy Minister of Agriculture
TERMS ON APPLICATION TO
RILEY & TAYLOR
PROPRIETORS 21

PEOPLES' CAFE
The Most Up-to-date Parlors in Gleichen
Newly Decorated and Furnished
Soda Drinks
Ice Cream
THE NEW PASTEURIZED CREAM
Of Every Known Flavor
Choicest Fruits
Best Quality of Pastry and Confectionery
Larkin & Larkin

A pessimist is a man who really expects to get more than he expects to get.

The man who feels that he is fully appreciated has yet to be born.

The smile on the Gleichen farmers broaden daily.

If everyone will only boost for Geichen she will always retain her proud position of the largest and most progressive town east of Calgary. Get busy.

REVELSTOKE SAWMILL COMPANY, Ltd.
Dealers in
Lumber Mouldings Plaster Cement
Shingles Windows Doors
Lath Lime
Yards at Gleichen and Namaka
and STANDARD
Spring Operations are Commencing
And We are Stocked with the best grades of
Lumber and Posts Tar Paper and Roofing
COME and SEE US
EMIEL GRIESBACH, Manager

DALDRUP & WHITFIELD
Builders and Contractors
GLEICHEN ALTA.
Good Work Done at Right Prices
Estimates Given on All Class of Buildings

J. J. Bartsch C. H. Padley
THE
PIONEER MEAT MARKET
BARTSCH & PADLEY
Proprietors
Dealers in
All kinds of Fresh and Smoked Meats
Also the Best of
Creamery and Dairy Butter and Eggs
HOME-MADE SAUSAGES
A Good Variety of Fresh and Salted Fish
Dealers in Live Stock
COME AND SEE US

LUMBER and COAL
Anything and Everything required in Building Always in Stock
W. Stuart & Co.
Yard near Palace Hotel, Gleichen.
COAL DEPOT Opened in C.P.R. Yards
Office Gleichen street and Third ave, Gleichen, Alberta

Gleichen Livery, Feed & Sale Stables
Horses and Conveyances to Hire
Special Attention Given to LAND SEEKERS
Competent Guides Furnished
David C. Wishart,
Proprietor

The J.C. Ranch Co.
Breeders and Importers of High-Class
Clydesdale MARES and STALLIONS
always FOR SALE at Right Prices.
JOHN CLARK, Jnr.,
Box 32, Gleichen, Alta.

Advertise in The Call

A LITTLE STORY OF IRRIGATION

There were two men who had two adjoining quarter sections in the Canadian Pacific Railroad's Irrigation Block in Southern Alberta; one was a farmer, the other thought he was. They both got up early in the morning, cultivated their ground and planted their crops. The farmer employed irrigation intelligently; the other man trusted to the Lord to send the water along at the right time.

When the harvest came, the farmer took off 40 1-2 bushels of winter wheat to the acre, the other man took his note to the bank to have it renewed. The farmer made enough off his crop to:



1. Pay for the land at $25 an acre

2. Reimburse himself for the expenditure in connection with cultivation of his land.

3. And to pay for the fences and other improvements on the land.

Irrigation farming is successful farming because it is business farming. You don't have to worry about weather conditions. Your crop is INSURED and your future and independence ASSURED.

Call at the office of the

CANADIAN PACIFIC IRRIGATION COLONIZATION COMPANY, LTD.

CALGARY, ALBERTA, and see the lands we have for sale.

McKie & Henderson

Real Estate Fire and Life Insurance

"List to the Song of Spring," and
LIST YOUR PROPERTY WITH US

We Have Some Really Good Buys

"DROP IN"

THE GLEICHEN TRADING CO., Ltd.

Hardware Department

ADVICE TO THE BUSY HOUSEKEEPER:



Don't Spend a Whole Day over the Wash Tub, when you can do the same amount of work in less than half the time with one of our WASHING MACHINES

We have five different Styles of Washers and we can explain to you how

Wash day can be made the most Pleasant Day in the week.

Something Special in our Dry Goods Department

Gleichen Boy Scouts Slaughter The Civilians

Wherein the Boy Scouts of Gleichen Show Their Prowess at an Exciting Baseball Game

Gleichen boys are certainly an enterprising and entertaining lot, and put up the most exciting baseball game last Thursday evening ever played on the Gleichen diamond between the Gleichen Boys and the Boy Scouts. To start with one of the scouts set up the type, cut the paper and printed a poster announcing the game, while others distributed them about the town and another scout has "set" in type this report.

Here is the position of the "men" and the scores made by each:

Gleichen Boys	
Austin Allen c.	3
Adjutor Arial 1.b.	3
Tommy Plant 2.b.	3
Joe Marshall 3.b.	3
Willie Burr c.f.	3
Lupati Hunter s.s.	0
Jimmy Wilson p.	0
Total.	14

Boy Scouts	
Clarence Evans 1.b.	5
Victor Beaupre p.	7
Geo Wakefield 2.b.	3
Jimmy Service c.	3
Erick Dickenson r.f.	3
Douglas James s.s.	3
Isaac Allen 3.b.	3
Total.	29

From start to finish the game was a "scream," and although the scouts loaned a few of their "men" to the Gleichen Boys they were considerably bigger both, in size and age and were the natural winners. The players ranged in ages from 7 to 14 years and each and everyone played their very best, but they were no less excited than some of the great big be-whiskered boy rooters or the ladies. There were two home runs counted on each side, Adjutor Arial making one for the Gleichen boys and Geo. Wakefield one for the Boy scouts. Willie Service acted as umpire. And it may be said that the boys accepted his decisions in a manner that would do credit to their seniors by many years. A collection was taken up and resulted in each of the players going home the proud possessor of 25 cents

It is safe to say that when the boys call another game none of those who witnessed the game will be absent.

Mixed Farming

Here is some remarks on mixed farming exacted from statements made by a practical man:

There is too much grain growing on a big scale, and in nine cases out of ten that class of farming is poor farming. Too much land is sown to grain and the owner cannot look after the crop properly. The land becomes infested with weeds, and he can not get the labor to remove them, and in a short time the land is worthless. The labor problem grows more serious year by year, and the time is near when it will be next to impossible to get the ten and the twenty and the thirty harvesters necessary to handle these big grain crops. We must get into mixed farming on small acreages. It will solve the labor problem, and the dry year problem, and the successful farming problem. A quarter section, or a half section at the most, can be made to produce varied crops by a farmer, who will be able to handle the product with very little hired help. Then, and then only, will we produce our own beef, mutton and pork. And it can be done, and is being done, by farmers. There are numerous instances of successful mixed farming throughout Southern Alberta. Only the other day day, a banker, in one of the towns seriously affected by last year's dry spell, stated that the only farmers who were able to pass through the year without borrowing money were those who had raised vegetable and kept cows, hogs and poultry. All through the winter they sold the vegetables and the products of the cow, the hog and poultry, and more than made ends meet.

TOWN AND DISTRICT

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Fearnan, are rejoicing over the arrival of a son and heir at their home last Thursday, July 27th.

Geo. Wakefield left Monday morning for Midnapore to take charge of the building of a three-story block in that town.

Premier Laurier is quoted as saying: "In the Old Country they work with arts; here they work with nature." One would almost imagine Laurier had been looking over the Gleichen district lately.

Thos. Plant was the first to present the Call with new potatoes this year, which he did last Thursday, and they were certainly fine large specimens, much larger than the California and B.C., potatoes that we have been paying seven cents per pound for. Mr. Plant stated that from one hill he obtained 14 potatoes and that the ones he presents the Call with were only the average size—some being larger than others. The Call has put them on exhibition in the window where all may see them.

JUDICIAL SALE OF LANDS

PURSUANT to the Order of the Honorable Mr. Justice Simmons made the Twenty-ninth day of July, A.D. 1911, in the action of the LEGHEN LUMBER CO. vs. GEORGE WAKEFIELD, there will be offered for sale by Public Auction in Block [illegible] consisting of a plan of Gleichen of record in the Land Titles Office for the South Alberta Land Registration District as Plan [illegible] will be held at Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 25th day of August, A.D. 1911, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon at the Court House in the Town of Gleichen in the Province of Alberta. The property is well located, and on it are a House 24 x 30 two storeys, and other valuable buildings, and an excellent well.

The land will be offered for sale subject to reserve bid as fixed by the Judge of the Court.

The purchaser will pay ten per cent of the purchase price at the time of the sale, and the balance within sixty days without interest. All other terms the conditions of sale approved by the Judge shall apply.

Dated at Calgary, in the Province of Alberta, this Twenty-ninth day of July, A.D. 1911.

H. LOUGHEED, SEWELL & CO. COMPANY

Application for Lease of Road Allowance or Surveyed Highway

NOTICE is hereby given that THE WESTERN HORSE RANCHES, LIMITED, of Calgary, Alberta, has made application to the Minister of Public Works, Edmonton, for a lease of the road allowance or surveyed highway adjoining the West boundaries of Sec. 7, 18, 19, 20, 29, 32 and 33, Tp. 21-26-4; and adjoining the West boundaries of Sec. 4, 9, 16, 21, 28, 33 and 34, Tp. 22-26-4; and adjoining the West boundaries of Sec. 3, 10, 15, 22, 27, 34, Tp. 23-26-4; and adjoining the West boundaries of Sec. 3, 10, and 15, Tp. 24-26-4; and adjoining the West boundaries of Sec. 6, 7, 18, 19, 30, 31 and 36, Tp. 25-26-4; and adjoining the West boundaries of Sec. 1, 12, 13, 24, 25, 36, Tp. 25-27-4; and adjoining the West boundaries of Sec. 1, 12, 13, 24, 25, 36, Tp. 26-27-4; and adjoining the West boundaries of Sec. 1, 12, 13, 24, 25, 36, Tp. 27-27-4; and adjoining the West boundaries of Sec. 1, 12, 13, 24, 25, 36, Tp. 28-27-4.

Any person against the granting of the above-mentioned Lease must be forwarded to the Minister of Public Works, Edmonton within thirty days from the date of the notice.

Dated at Calgary, Alberta, this 28th day of July, 1911.

THE WESTERN HORSE RANCHES, LIMITED
Per—J. WEMYSS BENSON
Secretary

Mirrors are flat, but never flatter.

Many a man is wrecked because he is reckless.

All's fair in love—if you don't care for the brunettes.

With some people success is always just around the corner.

Some of us are apt to take advice that doesn't belong to us.

Most men love girl baldes—when they get to be about 18 years old.

All the world's a stage, and all the men and women merely kickers.

When a woman realizes she looks well in black she would go in mourning for a canary bird.

The rock of adversity generally has a little rye on the side.

The more faults a man has, the more he believes in heredity.

10 per cent DISCOUNT on all WALL PAPER This Week

We have now completed our Store, and Stocked with the following Goods:

Wall Paper from 5c. per roll and up
Oils Turps Oil and Varnish Stains
Burlaps, All Shades Dry Colors
Kalsomining Colors Varnishes
Wood and Furniture Polishes
Ready Mixed Paints We Carry Everything for House Decorating

OUR PRICES TO SUIT OUR CUSTOMERS

ARIAL & SON

Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers

DO YOU WANT A WATCH?
Gaudaur's Special
is a PERFECT PRODUCTION of Scientific Workmanship. Guaranteed for Two Years. Prices $9.00 to $14.00
Gaudaur's Jewelry Store.

COSGRAVE & NOTTER.

Hardware : Furniture : Paints and Oils

Farmers—The Hot Weather having come at last, accompanied by the usual Summer Pests

Mosquitos and Flies

We have to hand a Large Assortment of Hot Weather Requirements, as

Screen Doors Screen Windows
Gasoline Stoves Blue Flame Oil Stoves
also
Barb Wire Ruberoid Roofing
Melotte Wooden Pumps Myer's Iron Pumps

Call In and Visit the Cool Store
'Phone No. 10

COSGRAVE & NOTTER

Implements and Machinery
McCormack

I am carrying a full line of Pure
Manilla Binder Twine
(550 Feet to the Pound.

Also Wagons, Plows, Harrows, Discs, Drills, Seed Cleaners, Etc.,

Sole Agent in this District for the
Improved Brandon Sub-surface Packer
his machine is highly recommended by Prof. Campbell in his Soil Culture Method.

A. F. LARKIN
elford Building, - - - Gleichen

THE ALBERTA TRANSFER
A. S. Wood, Manager
Successors to G. W. Hunter are now prepared to
Receive or Deliver Packages, Goods and Merchandise
With Prompt Dispatch

Furniture and Household Effects Carefully Handled

COAL
Coal Oil
and Gasoline
For Sale

Office: Opposite Canadian Bank of Commerce
'Phone No. 37 Gleichen, Alta.

Go Ahead and Buy when Stephens Name is on the Can of Paint.

No risk at all in buying paints when Stephens paints is on the can.

Stephens name means that with this superior Linseed Oil we impregnate ground pure White Lead and pure Oxide of Iron in the exact proportions, which have been determined after extensive tests and years of study, are correct to produce a paint capable of resisting the tremendous climatic extremes of the West.

We are the Western Paint Specialists. We make the Paint that is peculiarly adapted to withstand Western Conditions—The Paint that it is always safe to buy.

For Sale AND Guaranteed by Robt. J. Rowe



NO HOSPITAL FOR MR. LAWLER

HE TOOK GIN PILLS

If you ever hear anyone say that Rheumatism can't be cured, ask them if they have ever tried GIN PILLS. Or ask them to write us for proof that GIN PILLS have cured hundreds and hundreds of cases of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Pain in the Back and other troubles caused by weak kidneys or Bladder.

Rheumatism can be cured—is being cured every day—by GIN PILLS. Here is the best kind of proof:

OGDEN, N.S.

"I have been troubled with Rheumatism so bad that I could not work. A doctor tended me and told me to go to the hospital but all to no good until a friend told me to try GIN PILLS. I did so and after taking a few boxes, am pefectly well."

D. J. LAWLER.

Take GIN PILLS on our positive guarantee that they will cure you or money refunded. 50 cents a box—6 for $2.50. Order from us if your dealer cannot supply them. Sample box free if you write us. National Drug and Chemical Co., Dept. N. U., Toronto. 50



The original Gin Pills made by National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada Limited, Toronto, are sold only in this box.

Everybody's Boss

Who is it bosses all the staff?
Who makes us swear and makes us laugh?
Who's too intelligent by half?
The office boy.

Who comes to work with shoes unshined,
And, when reminded, doesn't mind?
Who, when he's wanted, none can find?
The office boy.

Who, when on errands he must go,
Delays his start, walks very slow,
And sees the moving picture show?
The office boy.

Who oft is told that he'll be fired?
Who, asked to work, is very tired?
Who's by stenographers admired?
The office boy.

Who is it that's not fond of soap?
Who's seldom known to sulk or mope?
Who knows the latest baseball dope?
The office boy.

Who whistles till we have a fit?
Who has surprising strains of grit?
Who's who, or otherwise, who's it?
The office boy.

A Prophetic Jibe

In a campaign for a Dominion election, which took place on November 7, Hance J. Logan, who was then whip of the Dominion government, caused a laugh at a meeting at Moncton, N.B., by a prophetic utterance about Sir Charles Tupper, who was then leader of the opposition at Ottawa.

Sir Charles had outlined to the electors the great things that he and his party had done.

Replying to the speech of the "old war hourse," Mr. Logan said: "Sir Charles claims to be the founder of the National Policy, he claims to have built the C. P. R., and he claims to have done many things for Canada. Let us admit that he founded the National policy, that he built the C. P. R., and did all these other things. Let us go further and say that he built the world in six days. But he will rest on the seventh."

The audience enjoyed the jibe, and at least the Liberals thought that it was all the better because after the election Sir Charles was still in the cool shades of opposition.—Canadian Courier.

"I thought you sold your automobile?" "No," replied Farmer Corntossel, "I traded the machine off for that horse over there." "But you seem to have both the auto and the horse." "Yes. I made a contract that he was to give me the haulin' the machine out every time he got stuck or broke down. Finally, he owed me so much that he turned the auto back as part payment."—Washington Star.

"Has your wife a strong temperament?" asked Bill of his brother on the occasion of the first reunion in ten years. "Bill," said John, "there isn't any 'ament' to it."—Buffalo Express.

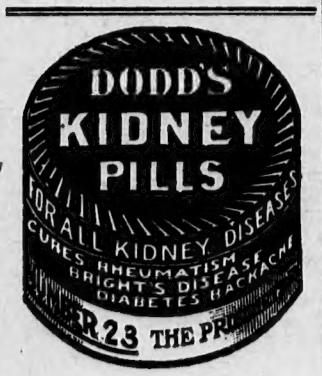
Whangs—"Is your wife a good conversationalist?"

Bangs—"She would be but for one thing. She talks so fluently that she interrupts herself."—Chicago Daily News.

Mother—"Don't you know, darling, that we are commanded to love our neighbors?"

Little One—"Yes; an' I s'pose that is 'cause we can get along with most everybody else."—Boston Transcript.

After a man has been married three or four years, the Romeo and Juliet balcony scene makes him weary.



THE BLACK PROBLEM.

South Africa Is Called on to Face a Huge Question.

There will be many important points on which the union Parliament will have to come to a decision, but perhaps it will be agreed that the most vital of all South African questions, and the one needing the earliest and soundest solution, is that of the Native Policy.

The native territories, large in extent and with rapidly growing populations, may within a few years become part and parcel of the Union of South Africa, and some definite scheme for the future governing of these great populous territories will have to be devised; one which will give the natives no handle with which to shake the confidence of the outside world in the wisdom and integrity of the Union Government, while at the same time it appeases the established feelings of the dominant color.

The difficulties that beset the path of satisfactory legislation having for its aim the gradual elevation to political rights of so primitive and diverse tribes, must of necessity be numerous Nevertheless, a way must be found, and that between the extremes of the hollow American "Man and a Brother" and the "Nigger and a Dog" feeling. With the great advancement of education among the natives, with the recognized striving for book learning which they evince, and above all with the example of the whites before them, it is very natural that they should move for the possession of some sort of political franchise.

In what manner is it possible to grant, with benefit to the natives and at the same time with dignity to the whites, this rational demand?

Under existing circumstances the position is roughly this: In the Cape Province natives may attain a vote under more or less easy qualifications; in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony they have no vote. In Natal the qualifications is so stringent that it is practically prohibitive. The Basutos hold Pitsos, which are assemblies of chiefs or headmen, in which their tribal affairs are discussed. The Swazis and Zulus have nothing resembling either the Parliament of the white man or the Pitso of the Basuto.

Thousands of natives are with extraordinary diligence acquiring knowledge; already hundreds have been sent over to America to undergo a course of education there, and thus the white of South Africa must be prepared shortly for a strong display of native educational results, terminating in a well-founded cry for political rights.

Now, in the Basuto appears to be the whole solution of the matter; why not have a native Parliament to which all the native tribes of South Africa could send representatives?

Take away the franchise of the natives at the Cape as at present exercised, in favor of a more extended one, for a Parliament of their own; place this Parliament under a commission, who would forward to the Union Parliament for ratification or otherwise such resolutions as have come to them from the Pitso.

This would give all the native tribes an opportunity of airing their grievances and ideas, and alone would lessen by half the danger arising from the probable bursting of a sealed furnace.

The native population of South Africa is increasing, and we have the menacing example of the U.S.A. before us.

The natives cannot and will not expect for the present and for a long while to come the full and free franchise of the whites, but they certainly will desire to labor under no undue intolerance, and have a right to expect a wholehearted consideration of their side of the case.

The adoption of such a course as that outlined above would, under proper safeguards, carry with it but little risk of danger to the white population, while to the natives it must appear such a great stride in the recognition of their status of citizenship, that it surely must earn the gratitude of unbounded loyalty to the Government and people which established it.

Such a scheme will have many details to be considered, such as the advisability of the channel of communication between the two Parliaments, consisting of either one Minister or a commission, and so forth; but the first step is to find the path which will lead to a satisfactory solution of a question the gravity of which cannot be over-estimated.

Pickled Steel.

"To keep the iron and steel used in building big ships from rusting," an engineer told the reporter, "is a matter of supreme importance. The British Admiralty is very particular that every piece shall be painted the moment it is ready for building purposes. But the steel plates form a hard black surface, called "mill scale," in the process of manufacture. This clings tenaciously to the plate, and if it is covered with paint, and afterwards the plate gets damaged, then the scale peels off, taking the paint with it, and leaving the steel bare. The plate is then liable to rust-corrosion, a serious danger to the ship.

"We therefore remove every trace of scale before painting the steel plate. It is put into a bath of dilute hydrochloric acid for a few hours, which loosens the scale. The plate is then brushed with wire brushes and washed with a hose. This is what we call 'pickling steel'."

Footwear For the Fashionable.

The very latest footwear for fashionable folk is certainly not lacking in novelty. Recently there was exhibited in Bond street a pair of shoes made of the breast feathers of humming birds. They were priced at $2,500, a record figure for shoes without diamond or jewel settings.

In the same establishment were shown bed-room slippers of silk brocade, trimmed with marabout feathers, and these could be obtained for the comparatively small sum of £7.

The cheapest boot in this shop is priced at £4; white silk stockings are sold at 16s. to £6 the pair. But you cannot order single pairs here; the first order for shoes must be for not less than ten pairs, and with each pair six pairs of stockings to match are supplied.

ARTIST'S STRUGGLES.

J. J. Shannon Found a Kind Landlady In His Poor Days.

Mr. J. J. Shannon, R.A., one of the judges at the great fancy-dress ball at the Savoy Hotel, in aid of the Prince Francis of Teck Memorial Fund of the Middlesex Hospital, has had a remarkable career. The glories of South Kensington Art School attracted him before he was sixteen. His persistency and ability soon attracted Sir Edward Poynter, who was then the supreme authority at the schools.

One day Sir Edward was requested to find a student to paint the children of Princess Alice, and chose young Shannon. Unfortunately, however, the infants contracted some malady, and could not be painted. Nevertheless, upon the artist's disappointment coming to the ears of Queen Victoria, she commissioned him to paint one of her maids-of-honor. Everybody thought that Mr. Shannon's career was made.

But it turned out to be the contrary. About this time news came that his father had lost all his money, and the young student was thrown upon his own resources. He interviewed editors of illustrated papers, but all to no purpose; no one would look at his work. He has told of how one wet Saturday night he stood outside the Lyceum Theatre wondering whether he would invest his last shilling on a seat in the gallery or on a supper. He decided upon the former, and went supperless.

Unlike the average struggling artist in London, Mr. Shannon found a friend in his landlady, who allowed hm to pay no rent for three years. Another good friend he discovered in a waiter of a cheap eating-house at Victoria, who was so often content to wait indefinitely for payment.

Thus, through the days of poverty Mr. Shannon worked his way to success. The turning-point in his career came w' a his famous "Girl in White" was exhibited at the Grosvenor Gallery. Since then he has never looked back, neither has he forgotten his excellent friends, the landlady and the waiter.

Modest to the last degree, Mr. Shannon has an aversion from appearing in public. When he was made an Associate of the Royal Academy, he was dined and feted at the Arts Club. There he was asked to make a speech. Murmuring a few words he sat down, when his hand was grasped by a distinguished Academician, who exclaimed, "Thank God, here is another artist who can't make a speech."

The Queen's Chair.

The following story of how Queen Victoria is held in remembrance is told by a Scotch preacher.

He said that he was going through the highlands of Scotland when a storm came on. He stepped out of his carriage and went up to a little Scotch hut. He was invited to enter by the woman whose home it was.

In one corner of the room stood an old rocking chair. He was just going to sit down in it when the Scotchwoman stopped him.

She said, "No, no, do not sit there," And the preacher asked why, "Look," she said. And round about the chair was wrapped a scarlet cord.

The woman explained. "It was a year ago this week, sir, when our good lady, Her Majesty Queen Victoria, was driving along this road and a storm came on. She came in, and we gave her this chair. And when the Queen went away we put a scarlet thread around it. And nobody else shall ever sit in it. It is the Queen's chair."

First Poker Work.

Something like a hundred years ago an artist named Cranch was standing in front of a fire in his home at Axminster, England. Over the fireplace was an oak mantelpiece, and it occurred to Cranch that this expanse of wood might be made to look better by the aid of a little ornamentation; so he picked up the poker, heated it red hot and began sketching in a bold design. The result pleased him so much that he elaborated his work, and did other fire pictures on panels of wood. These met with a ready sale, and Cranch soon gave all his time to his new art. Beyond all doubt, this was the start of what is now known as pyrography.

A Costly Ton of Coal.

On January 10, 1789, thirteen men brought a wagon with a ton of coal from Loughborough, in Leicestershire, to London as a present to the then Prince of Wales. When the coal was emptied into the cellar the clerk of the cellars gave them four guineas, and as soon as the prince was informed of it his highness sent them 20 guineas and ordered them a pot of beer each man. They performed their journey, which is 111 miles, in eleven days and drew the coal all the way without any relief.—Tit-Bits.

Beating Him at His Own Game.

A solicitor looked in great astonishment at a yokel who had just offered him a three penny bit in payment for advice. "What is this for?" he asked. "My fee is six and eightpence." The countryman smiled, "That be all right, sur!" he replied. "Six and eightpence make fourteen pence; fourteen pence be one and twopence, and, sure enough, one and twopence make threepence. Good day, sur!"—London Mail.

The "Bad News" Bell at Lloyd's.

The bell of the British frigate Lutine, which sank off the Dutch coast in 1709 with a cargo of coin and specie valued at $6,000,000, is the "bad news" bell at Lloyd's. Whenever news is received that a ship is overdue or when definite news comes of the loss of a ship the bell is rung by the "caller." At its tolling all transactions are suspended until the news it heralds is read.

Belfast Drydock.

Belfast, Ireland, has the largest masonry drydock in the world, and it was recently opened to admit as its first charge the White Star steamship Olympic.

BINDERS SEE THE More Crop, More Money, Less Wages, Less Wear COCKSHUTT BINDERS DEALER

"How is your new cook doing?"

"Splendidly! I'm gradually teaching her to cook, but I can't coax her to get up before 10.30 in the morning."

HOW TO OBTAIN A GOOD COLOR

A TREATMENT TO RESTORE THE BLOOD SUPPLY THAT HAS BEEN MOST SUCCESSFUL

There is only this to tell people who are pale, weak and bloodless. You are pale and weak because you haven't enough blood and you won't be better until your blood supply is increased. You should not lose any time in increasing your blood supply, for people who neglect anaemia, often slip into a deadly decline. When you have increased your blood supply you can reasonably expect to have a good color, to have lost that tired, breathless feeling, to have a good appetite and get good nourishment from your food. Now the only quick and always effective way to get a supply of new, rich, red blood is to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Every dose helps to make new blood, and this new blood coursing through the veins, brings health and strength to every organ and every part of the body, making weak, ailing people, bright, active and strong. This has been proved in thousands of cases of which the case of Mrs. George Clark, Abottsford, B. C., is a fair sample. Mrs. Clark says: "After spending two years and six months in a hospital training for a nurse, I began to fail in health, was very pale and the least exertion would leave me out of breath. After graduating I came to British Columbia to take up my profession as a private nurse. The first case I took I found I was not able to go on with my work. Doctors' tonics failed me and acting on my own judgment I purchased a supply of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Before I had finished them I was really surprised at the result. The color came back to my face. I gained in strength and by the time I had used nine boxes I was back at my work as a nurse. I have since married, but still have my friendly feeling for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Did you ever see a self-made man who was dissatisfied with the job?

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

All's fair in love and war, but most men would rather be in love than in a fight.

Warts on the hands is a disfigurement that troubles many ladies. Holloway's Corn Cure will remove the blemishes without pain.

After writing a love letter it may take a man quite a while to right himself.

EFFECT OF THE TARIFF ON PRICES

Canadian Manufacturer Does Not Impose on the Duties

An erroneous impression exists in the minds of many Western people that the manufacturer of Canada takes advantage of the tariff by raising his selling price by the full amount of the duty, with which he it protected from foreign competition. Facts show that the Canadian manufacturer does not, and could not safely, do such a thing. The home manufacturer, to-day, does seven times as much business in Canada as the foreign manufacturer. Would the factories of Canada be able to secure that much more business than the keen foreign competitor if prices were so inflated? No they would not and the main purpose of the tariff is not to rob, but to protect.

That the manufacturer should be able to improve the quality of his product and at the same time reduce the price to the consumer may at first seem incredible, but it all hinges upon the output. Every manufacturing operation whether large or small involves a certain amount of stationary overhead expense including such items as rent, heat, light, insurance, taxes, office expenses, superintendence, etc. If these expenses have to be met out of the returns from a small output it follows that the proportion carried by each unit of production will be comparatively high. But if on the other hand they can be spread over a large output, then the proportion carried by each unit of production may become insignificantly small. Generally speaking, the larger the output the lower the cost of production and the cheaper the price to the consumer, hence the advantage of a tariff which secures the home market or at least the bulk of it to the home manufacturer.

A few examples will suffice to illustrate how this works out. In 1878 a Canadian company began the manufacture of buggies. In 1879 they sold all told about 3 buggies, for which farmers paid them from $160 to $170 each. Last year in various kinds of wheeled vehicles they had an output of 15,000 and were able to offer the farmer for $85 a far better buggy than the one he used to have to pay $170 for. In 1878 the price of sugar was nine and ten cents a pound retail; today it is under five cents. The best binder in 1878 sold at from $270 to $300; today the farmer gets a lighter and more compact binder that will last longer for $125. In 1878, single reapers retailed in Ontario at from $100 to $105; today the best reaper retails at from $60 to $65.

W. N. U., No. 856.

LOT OF WORRIES.

Bishop of Manchester Says That Is Secret of Happiness.

Speaking of the removal of Dr. Talbot to Winchester at a meeting at Church House, Westminster, the other day, the Bishop of Manchester told an amusing story of his own departure from a small parish to a larger one in earlier years. When he told his parishioners that he was going to have seven curates they said, "That's worse than having seven wives."

His answer was, "It all depends upon the wives. It all depends upon the curates." Besides, Dr. Knox added, his little experience of life was this—that the secret of happiness was to have a sufficient multitude of worries. The man who had only one worry, a blind that would not be pulled up straight by the servant, or a coal-scuttle the bottom of which was always coming out—that man found his way to the lunatic asylum But the man who had no time to dwell upon his worries because he had to go from one to another and back again, and round and round like a squirrel in a cage, could be a perfectly happy man.

Dr. Knox is in many respects one of the most democratic bishops in the church. His services on the sands at Blackpool in the summer, and his "straight from the shoulder" talks to thousands of Lancashire mill hands that make holiday there, have become institutions.

Preaching on one occasion on charity, Dr. Knox, dealing with the various types of wastrels that parade up and down the country, related a story of a particularly proud and haughty member of the fraternity. An old lady, being accosted by him, gave him a threepenny piece. The beggar, holding the coin in the palm of his hand, gazed at it for some seconds: "Wot d'ye think I'm going to do with this?" he growled. "Oh, keep it," said the old lady sweetly; "keep it, and give it to some poor tramp."

THE AGE OF YOUTH.

New Governor General of Australia Is Only 37 Years Old.

Where a few years ago the young men were considered to be too hotheaded and inexperienced to be entrusted with the reins of government, they have gradually forged to the front until now they are displacing the gray-beards in positions that call for the highest qualifications to which men can attain.

A striking example of this is evidenced in the fact that the British Cabinet is the youngest that has ever been in office, and it has appointed the youngest governor-general of Australia—Lord Denman, who will succeed Lord Dudley when he retires this year.

Lord Denman will be 37 years this year, and already he has seen and done a lot. Quite early in life he made up his mind to be a soldier, and his opportunity came sooner than it does for most men, for not long after he left the military college at Sandhurst the South African war broke out, and he served as captain of the Middlesex Squadron of the Imperial Yeomanry and saw much service, and finally being invalided home after a wound received during a skirmish. He was immensely popular with his soldiers and noted for the attention he paid to their comfort.

Besides being a keen soldier, Lord Denman is a man of strong political opinions, and as he has great ambitions he is likely to be heard more of later on. He is a Liberal, and when that party came into power received his first appointment as lord-in-waiting to the late King. He has also acted as deputy speaker and whip in the House of Lords. His last appointment was that of captain of the Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, the famous royal bodyguard which celebrated its 400th anniversary last year.

New Peer's Pictures.

When the Lord High Commissioner to the general assembly of the Church of Scotland, Lord Glenconner, took up his residence in Edinburgh recently, he was, according to an old custom, presented with the keys of the city, the ceremony being followed by a levee and an official dinner.

Lord Glenconner, who, as Sir Edward Tennant, was Liberal M.P. for Salisbury, inherited from his father a wonderful collection of pictures, mostly of the early English school. For these he built a gallery adjoining his house in Queen Anne's Gate, so that they might be accessible to the public on certain days of the week, a concession that is much appreciated. The Lord High Commissioner is the eldest brother of Mrs. Asquith. Lady Tennant is one of three pretty sisters, daughters of Mr. Percy Wyndham.

Collects Horseshoes.

A unique sight is to be seen at Upper Studley, near Trowbridge, where Mr. James Jennings, the well-known steam-roundabouts proprietor, has a huge stack of old horse-shoes which he has collected during the past two years. It stands 17 feet high, is 10 feet through, weighs about 150 tons and could not be purchased for $2,000. The shoe stack attracts great attention, particularly from touring motorists, who frequently stop to examine the curious pile.

Blessing the Crops.

The quaint and picturesque ceremony of blessing the crops was observed recently on the Earl of Craven's estate at Binley, in Northeast Warwickshire. Meeting at the parish church, the vicar, Rev. Lewes Richardson, and a number of parishioners formed into procession, and various well-known farms were visited. At several points in the parish a halt was called, and an abbreviated form of service gone through.

Admired Him

Mr. Henpeck—Are you the man who gave my wife a lot of impudence?

Mr. Scraper—I reckon I am.

Mr. Henpeck—Shake! You're a hero.—Pathfinder.

A safe and sure medicine for a child troubled with worms is Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator.

Policeman—"See here! What do you mean by driving your horse up over the walk like this?"

Uncle Eben—"Confound you city fellers! I'm just obeying your blamed old sign here—'Keep horses on a walk.'"—Judge.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CO., Limited.

Dear Sirs,—This fall I got thrown on a fence and hurt my chest very bad, so I could not work and it hurt me to breathe. I tried all kinds of Liniments and they did me no good.

One bottle of MINARD'S LINIMENT warmed on flannels and applied on my breast cured me completely.

C. H. COSSABOOM.

Rossway, Digby Co., N. S.

"The editor returned my poem in ten days." "You're lucky. He returned mine in ten minutes."—Atlanta Constitution.

Swearing won't fix a gasoline engine, and there are times when brains and a monkey wrench seem to have little effect in that direction.

The Only Way Out

Peter (sent for the milk)—"Oh, mercy, I've drunk too much of it! What shall we do?"

Small Brother—"Easy. We'll drop the jug."—Meggendorfer Blaetter.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

When will the people cease their useless talk of a "higher life," and seriously consider the importance of the lower life?

The transition from winter's cold to summer's heat frequently puts a strain upon the system that produces internal complications, always painful and often serious. A common form of disorder is dysentery, to which many are prone in the spring and summer. The very best medicine to use in subduing this painful ailment is Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial. It is a standard remedy, sold everywhere.

Willis—"I wonder if there will ever be universal peace."

Gillis—"Sure. All they've got to do is to get the nations to agree that in case of war the winner pays the pensions."—Puck.

The female house fly lays from 120 to 150 eggs at a time, and these mature in two weeks. Under favorable conditions the descendants of a single pair will number millions in three months. Therefore all housekeepers should commence using Wilson's Fly Pads early in the season, and thus cut off a large proportion of the summer crop.

"Is a fat man necessarily uncomfortable in warm weather?" "He is if he listens to all the remarks his friends make about him."—Washington Star.

How Would You Like To Freeze to Death this Winter?

That may happen if you do not arrange for at least a portion of your coal supply now.

The Miner's Strike is Still Unsettled.

Owing to the long period of idleness there is now no stock of coal available in the western towns. When the cold weather begins, even if the mines are running full blast, the output will not be sufficient to meet the requirements, and the car supply will be another source of trouble owing to the very heavy grain crop this year. Consumers should therefore take warning and provide against the inevitable scarcity of coal for the reasons stated above, and if you have no money, it will pay to borrow it and buy a few tons now.

We are wholesale Dealers in Hard and Soft Coal, carrying large stocks at Port Arthur and Fort William for shipment to all points on the C. P. R., C. N. R. and G. T. P.

If there is no retail dealer in your town write us at once—

D. E. ADAMS COAL CO., Ltd.,
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

CLOTHES' INSURANCE—a paid-up "policy" against the ordinary troubles of Wash-day—is yours if you use one of

EDDY'S WASHBOARDS
THE BOARDS WITH THE LABOR-SAVING CRIMP

Substitution doesn't pay—it means to you loss of confidence and to the Grocer loss of a customer.

There are no Washboards "just as good" as Eddy's

Toronto Type Foundry Co., Ltd.

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THE PERFUME OF THE LADY IN BLACK

By GASTON LEROUX,
Author of "The Mystery of the Yellow Room."

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(Continued.)

CHAPTER XVIII.

Larsan Is Now Among Us!

WHAT was Rance talking about—the "little ruby headed pin?" I remembered that Mme. Edith had told us that Old Bob had snatched one from her hand when she had playfully pricked him with it on the night of the drama of the square tower. But what relation could there be between this pin and the adventure of Old Bob? Rance did not wait for us to ask him, but hurried on to tell us that this little pin had disappeared at the same time as Old Bob and that he had found it in the possession of "the hangman of the sea," fastening a sheaf of banknotes which the old uncle had paid him on that fated night for his complicity and his silence in having brought him in the fisher boat to the grotto of Romeo and Juliet, and Rance told us, moreover, that Tullio had withdrawn from the spot at dawn, greatly disquieted at the nonappearance of his passenger. Rance concluded triumphantly:

"A man who gives a ruby pin to another man in a boat cannot be at the same moment tied up in a potato sack in the square tower."

Upon which Mrs. Rance inquired:

"What gave you the idea of going to San Remo? Did you know that Tullio was to be found there?"

"I received an anonymous letter informing me of his whereabouts."

"It was I who sent it to you," said Rouletabille tranquilly, and then, turning to the rest of us, he said in frigid tones:

"Ladies and gentlemen, I congratulate myself upon the prompt return of M. Arthur Rance. At the present moment there are reunited around this table all the members of the house party of the Chateau of Hercules for whom my corporeal demonstration of the possibility of the 'body too many' may have some interest. I entreat you to give me your undivided attention."

But Arthur Rance halted him with a quick movement.

"What do you mean by that?"

"I mean," declared Rouletabille, "all those among whom we may hope to find Larsan."

The Lady in Black, who had up to this time not uttered a word, arose trembling to her feet.

"Do you mean," she breathed, her eyes filled with agonized apprehension, "that Larsan is now among us?"

"I am sure of it," Rouletabille replied gravely.

There was an awful silence, during which none of us dared look at each other.

"I am sure of it, and there is no reason why the idea should surprise you, madame, since it has not for a moment left your own mind. As to the rest of us, is it not true, gentlemen, that the idea has occurred to each one of us at the same moment on the day when we took luncheon on the Terrace of the Bold when all our eyes were hidden by the black glasses? If I except Mrs. Rance, who is there among us that did not feel the presence of Larsan at that time?"

"That is a question which ought to be propounded to Professor Stangerson as well as to the rest of us," interposed Arthur Rance instantly, "for from the moment when we begin any course of reasoning along these lines I can see no object in not having the professor, who was at the table at luncheon with us on that day, here at this time also."

"Mr. Rance!" cried the Lady in Black.

"Yes, I must repeat it, if you will pardon me," replied Edith's husband haughtily. "M. Rouletabille was wrong to generalize when he said, 'All the members of the house party'"—

"Professor Stangerson is so far from us in spirit that I have no need of his presence here. Although Professor Stangerson had lived with us in the chateau, he was not one of us in regard to feeling the presence of Larsan on that day. And Larsan is here among us."

But I launched out, and, forgetting that I had promised Mme. Edith to defend Old Bob, I started in to attack him for the pleasure of proving Rouletabille in the wrong, and, besides, I felt Edith would not bear rancor against me for very long.

"Old Bob," I began, "was also at that luncheon on the terrace, and you take him entirely out of your calculations on account of this little ruby pin. But of what use is this little pin to prove to us that Old Bob was rowed away by Tullio, who waited for him at the orifice of a gallery leading from the shaft to the sea, if we cannot discover how Old Bob could, as he said, have gone by way of the shaft, which we found closed from above and on the outside?"

"Which you found closed, you mean," returned Rouletabille, fixing his eyes upon me with a strange expression, which somehow embarrassed me. "I, on the contrary, found the shaft open. But I had had time to run to the shaft and find out that it had been opened."

"And to close it again!" I cried. "And why did you close it? Whom did you wish to deceive?"

"*You, monsieur.*"

He pronounced these two words with a contempt so crushing that the blood rushed to my face. I arose. Every eye was turned upon me, and as I remembered the rudeness with which Rouletabille had treated me a little while ago before Darzac I had the horrible feeling that every eye was suspecting me—accusing me. Yes; I felt myself entirely wrapped around by the atrocious fancy in the mind of each and all that I might be Larsan.

I! Larsan!

I looked at each one in turn.

"Rouletabille!" I cried madly, feeling my voice almost smothered in my throat. "You do not, you cannot suspect"—

At this moment a pistol shot sounded outside, very near to the square tower. We all leaped to our feet, remembering the order given by the reporter to the three servants to fire upon any one who should attempt to go out of the square tower. Edith uttered a cry and tried to run out of the room, but Rouletabille, who had not made so much as a gesture, calmed her with a word.

"If any one had drawn upon him," he said, "the three men would have fired together. That pistol shot was merely a signal—a direction for me to begin."

Turning to me, he continued:

"M. Sainclair, you ought to know that I never suspect any person or anything without previously having satisfied myself upon the 'ground of pure reason.' Larsan is here among us, and the power of pure reason is going to show him to you. So be seated again, if you please, and do not take your eyes from me, for I am going to begin on this paper the corporeal demonstration of the possibility of 'the body too many.'"

First of all, he investigated to make sure that the bolts of the door behind him were closely drawn; then, returning to the table, he took up a compass.

"I have the intention of making my demonstration," he said, "along the same lines on which the 'body too many' has produced itself. It will be thereby only the more irrefutable."

And with his compass he took upon M. Darzac's drawing the measure of the radius of the circle which represented the space occupied by the Tower of the Bold, so that he was immediately afterward able to trace the same circle upon a piece of white paper which he had fastened with copper headed nails to another drawing board.

When the circle was traced Rouletabille, putting down his compass, picked up the tiny dish of red paint and asked M. Darzac whether he recognized it as the coloring matter he had used. M. Darzac replied that, to the best of his belief, it was the same paint which he had mixed for his wash drawing.

A good half of the paint had dried up in the bottom of the dish; but, according to the opinion expressed by M. Darzac, the part which remained would upon paper give nearly the same tint with which he had "washed" the drawing of the peninsula of Hercules.

"No one has touched it," said Rouletabille very gravely, "and nothing has been added to it save a single tear. Besides, you will see that a tear more or less in the paint cup would detract nothing from the value of my demonstration."

Thus saying, he dipped the brush in the paint and began carefully to "wash" all the space occupied by the circle which he had previously traced.

When he had finished he looked at his watch and said:

"You may see, ladies and gentlemen, that the coating of paint which covers my circle is neither more nor less thick than that which covers the circle of M. Darzac. It is almost the same thing—the same tint."

"Undoubtedly," rejoined M. Darzac. "But what does all this signify? I was certainly in enough of an ill humor when I found the state it was in. Old Bob had ruined my drawing by letting his skull roll over it."

"We are there!" spoke up Rouletabille quick as a flash. And he lifted from the bureau the "oldest skull of the human race." He turned it over and showed the crimsoned jaws to Darzac.

Then he arose, holding the skull in the crook of his arm, and went into the alcove in the wall, lighted by a large window and crossed by bars which had been a loophole for cannon in the ancient times and which M. Darzac had used as a dressing room. There he struck a match and lighted a lamp filled with spirits of wine which stood upon a little table. Upon this lamp he set a little pot which he had previously filled with water. The skull still lay in the crook of his arm.

CHAPTER XIX.

Two Robert Darzacs.

THE more he explained the less we understood. But now—what was this dread feeling which came over us? Why did we all suddenly recoil with a single movement? Why were the eyes of M. Darzac wide with a new terror? Why did the Lady in Black—Arthur Rance—I myself—utter the same syllable, a name which expired on our lips—"Larsan?"

Where had we seen him? Where had we discovered him this time, we who were gazing at Rouletabille? Ah, that profile in the red shadow of the approaching twilight, that brow in the background of the alcove upon which the sunset rays stream as did the dawn on the morning of the crime! Oh, that stern jaw, bespeaking an iron will, which appeared before us, not, as in the light of day, gentle though a little bitter, but evil and threatening! How like Rouletabille was to Larsan! How in that moment the son resembled his father! It was Larsan's very self!

Another transformation. At a moan from his mother Rouletabille came out of his funereal frame and appeared before us as a bandit, and as he hurried toward us he was Rouletabille once more. Mme. Edith, who had never seen Larsan, could not understand. She whispered to me, "What is going on?"

Rouletabille was there before us, with his hot water in the casserole, a napkin and his skull. And he washed the skull. It was soon done. The paint disappeared. He made us bear witness to the fact. He stood in mute contemplation before his own drawing for ten minutes, during which he had by a sign ordered us to keep silence. Suddenly he seized the skull in his right hand and tossed it about so that it rolled over the drawing. Then he showed us the skull and bade us notice that it bore no trace of red paint. Rouletabille drew out his watch again.

"The paint has dried upon the plan," he said. "It has taken a quarter of an hour to dry. Upon the 11th of April we saw at 5 o'clock in the afternoon Darzac entering the square tower and coming from out of doors. But Darzac after having entered the square tower and after having fastened behind him the bolts of his door, as he tells us, had not gone out again until we came to fetch him after 6 o'clock. As to Old Bob, we had seen him enter the square tower at 6 o'clock, and there was no paint on this skull then.

"How was this paint, which has taken only a quarter of an hour to dry upon this plan, fresh enough still—more than an hour after Darzac had left it—to stain Old Bob's skull when the savant, with a movement of anger, threw it down on the plan as he entered the round tower? There is only one explanation of this, and I defy you to find another, and that is that the Robert Darzac who entered the square tower at 5 o'clock and whom no one had seen going out again was not the same as the one who came to paint in the round tower before the arrival of Old Bob at 6 o'clock and whom we found in the room in the square tower without having seen him enter there and with whom we went out. In one word, he was not the same man as the M. Darzac here present before us. The testimony of pure reason shows that there are two personalities appearing in the guise of Robert Darzac."

And Rouletabille turned his eyes full upon the man whose name he had uttered.

Darzac, like all the rest of us, was under the spell of the luminous demonstration of the young reporter. We were all divided between a new horror and a boundless admiration. Here again we found the mark of his prodigious and logical mathematical intelligence.

(To be continued.)

Canada's Birthplace.

Perhaps when his Worship the Mayor of Toronto was selecting a hostelry in London for his coronation visit, he was governed by historical association. At all events, the Westminster Palace Hotel, where he is staying, was the birthplace of the Dominion of Canada. From its proximity to the Houses of Parliament, that hotel has been the scene of a number of notable political gatherings, but nothing more historic has taken place within its walls than the series of conferences forty-five years ago which culminated in the Act of Union, under which the scattered British North American colonies welded themselves into a powerful and progressive Dominion. A memorial tablet was the other day placed in the room where the delegates met, deliberated, and created the first British federation beyond the seas.—Star Weekly.

New King George Coppers.

The new King George cent, which is being made at the Canadian mint, will differ considerably in design from the King Edward cent.

A proclamation has been issued with this description:—"For the obverse impression, the effigy of His Majesty King George the Fifth, consisting of head and bust, wearing the Imperial crown and the robe of state, with the collar of the Garter, and looking to the left, with the inscription, 'Georgius V. Rex et Ind. Imp.,' and for the reverse the words, 'One cent, Canada,' and the date of the year, within a headed circle surrounded by a wreath of entwined maple leaves, with a plain edge."

On the King Edward cent the head of the monarch faces to the left, with the inscription, "Edwardus VII. dei Gratia Rex Imperator," and the word "Canada" appears on the obverse of the coin.

Armenian Girls.

When an Armenian girl attains the age of seventeen and is not engaged to be married she has to undergo a strange punishment for her lack of attractions. For three days she has to fast, and then for twenty-four hours her food consists of salt fish, and she is allowed nothing to quench her thirst.

Bearded Presidents.

Lincoln was the first president to wear a full beard.

The Cuckoo's Oracles.

The cuckoo's oracles were believed by the ancient Poles to be actually given by the great god Zywie, the life giver, who transformed himself into that bird with the object of giving his oracular utterances.

VAN HORNE SIDELIGHTS

A HOST OF INTERESTING THINGS CLING ABOUT HIS NAME.

The Man Who Projected and Put Through the Great Transcontinental Railway Is Bound to Be a Big Figure in Canadian History—He Is a Violinist of No Mean Order, an Art Critic and a Lover of Books.

Notable instances of friendship in business are recalled by the honor of knighthood which recently came simultaneously to those boon companions, Bill Mackenzie and Dan Mann, the builders of the Canadian Northern's vast system of transportation.

The most illustrious example which Canadian history holds of such friendship is that which has existed for so many years between Sir William Van Horne and his faithful henchman in many a battle, Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, says C. Lintern Sibley in Canadian Century.

Sir William Van Horne's figure looms large upon the canvas of his time, and how splendidly would it leave its impress upon the records of the Dominion if some day Sir Thomas were to enter the realms of literature as Boswell to the Johnson of Sir William. There would be all the romance of the lifting of Canada from a colony to a nation to tell: all the fairy-like story of the gigantic tasks and gigantic achievements of the small group of men who have accomplished the wonder that is the Canadian Pacific; all the delightfully human stories which cluster round the name of Sir William, all the facts and foibles of the singularly complex character of the one-time farm boy, Sir William.

Sir Thomas is probably too much wrapped up in the cares of his high office even to think of undertaking such a work. But it would, indeed, be a splendid thing if somebody were to do it before the records and the memories perish: somebody with an intimate knowledge, a lively humor, and an incisive grasp of essentials, such as Sir Thomas has.

There are many picturesque accessories to lighten the record of such a man as Sir William. I like that picture of him that you hear from the old construction bosses, of how, when he was out in the wilderness with his armies of workmen from the Orient and the Occident, carrying to a successful consummation thousands of miles of what were regarded as engineering impossibilities—how, in the starlit nights, in the vastness of the Rockies or the solitary wastes of the plains, there would flow out upon the listening air some wonderful strain of music—the solace of a Chopin nocturne or the deeper melody of a Beethoven tone poem—telling Indian and Orient and European alike that the Big Chief Van Horne had been pleased with the result of the day's struggle with primeval chaos. That music was of the Big Chief's own making; it came from his beloved violin.

And, contrasting with this, there is the other side of his nature—the explosive wrath, the cataclysm of purest Anglo-Saxon, the fiery will of the man expressing itself in fiery terms, and the sudden flash of humor that came like mellow sunshine following upon the thunderstorm. It took a big fund of humor, of optimism, of sheer brute strength, and of magnetic, indomitable will, to carry on a battle such as he won against forces and discouragements so vast as attended the construction of the C.P.R. To have built the C.P.R. was a greater achievement than the building of any other railway had ever been; a greater achievement than any future railway on this continent can be. For he built through an unknown, untried land; he had to be prophet as well as pioneer; seer as well as general.

The stories of the triumph, the humor, and the tragedy of this great task may yet be gathered from the memory of living men, and intimates of Sir William, like the friend he calls Tom Shaughnessy, have heard scores upon scores of such stories from Sir William's own lips.

Such stories, for instance, as he tells, of how he was once lost amid the interminable mountains of British Columbia. How he wandered all day swallowed up in a vast landscape that stretched away in an endless sea of snow and glacier-clad peaks, and how, towards evening, down among the trees on a mountain side, he espied smoke. How he crawled on his hands and knees to the camp, fearing it might be hostile Indians, and how to this big man, with his giant hunger, there floated on the breeze the glorious smell of frying beef-steak, betokening the fleshpots of the white man—as, indeed, it was—of his own surveyors.

The secret of Van Horne's success is that the man was always bigger than his task. You can see how much bigger he is than a mere railroad builder if you should ever visit him in his home—and especially if he should ever show you over his picture galleries and art and curio collections. He can not only discuss art with the artist—he is an artist himself.

One of the foremost of Canadian artists has told me that it was from such object lessons of Sir William's that he learned to paint a railroad as a railroad should be painted.

Sir William is a student—a deep, not a superficial student — of every school of art, so much so that he can usually tell by a glance at a picture by either a modern or an old master the name of the man who painted it. And sometimes after a hard day's work, he has gone home and sat up all night and painted a picture of some scene that has vividly impressed him during the day. As for sleep—well, that is only a habit, he says.

In literature, Sir William's taste runs to the works of men who leave their impress on their time. Triflers, he has no use for, either in literature or in life. And parasites on the wheels of industry—oh, heavens! you want to hear him talk of them!

Practical.

He—If I should kiss you I suppose you'd go and tell your mother?

She—No; my lawyer.

"DAN" MANN'S FATHER.

Pioneer of Acton Died Recently in His 94th Year.

There was laid at rest in Fairview cemetery, in Acton Village, a few days ago, one of the very, very few survivals of the real old pioneer days of Ontario—Hugh Mann, the father of Sir Donald, of the great team of Canadian railroad builders, Mackenzie and Mann, in his 94th year. Here was a man who, if he had stayed in the land of his birth, would have reared a family unknown, in all human probability, outside of the Scotch parish where he himself was born. Having married a fine young woman named Helen Macdonald in 1843, he sailed away to Canada shortly afterward, and in this land of possibilities a son of his became one of the country's biggest notabilities.

Hugh Mann and his wife settled on the 4th concession of Esquesing Township, one mile east of Acton Village. He only "took up" fifty acres, built a log house, and in it most of the Mann family of ten were born, including "Don," who was the fifth child.

D. D. Mann was born in 1853. Like the boys in "The Hoosier Schoolmaster," he worked in the summer and went to school in the winter. His old schoolmaster in Acton recalls that he was a very dull scholar. Hugh Mann was the smallest member of his family, but of his sons "Don" was the biggest. He was big and husky. Presently he struck out and worked a season in the lumber shanties of Michigan.

His father, they say, wanted him to be a Presbyterian minister, and the story goes that one day he took him to Rev. Andrew McLean, a Gaelic preacher at Crieff, some miles away, to get the latter's support in this advice. It is even said further that D. D. Mann was about to take his small earnings and go to college. But he didn't. He went to Crewson's Corners, a little way from Acton, and rented a farm. He farmed for nearly three years, but he couldn't make good. He sold out his belongings and went West. It is said he left the town in debt, but it is on record that with his first earnings in the West he came back, called his creditors together, and paid off every dollar he owed, after which he was given a supper, cheers, and other things at the Dominion Hotel in Acton.

Mr. Hugh Mann followed his son to Manitoba. Right at the outset, as he was crossing the river at Cartwright, his horse and wagon fell into the stream and were lost. And while his son climbed up steadily, from a small contractor, teaming ties for the Canadian Pacific Railway to a railroad builder on his own account, the father, now widowed, failed to prosper. The Manns, it seemed, were simply not cut out for farming.

Sir Donald, since the dawn of his great prosperity, took the best of care of his father. About 21 years ago he purchased fifty acres of excellent land adjoining the G.T.R. property at Acton, and installed the old gentleman there in comfort. The latter could not be happy except on a farm. So competent help was employed and Mr. Hugh Mann spent his declining years in ease. One boast he made was that he would go into Acton every day of his life, and go he did, rain, storm, or shine, driving or being driven when he became feeble.

Sir Donald Mann has two brothers still living, and three sisters. The brothers are Mr. Allan Mann, a Saskatchewan farmer, and Mr. Alexander Mann, the Winnipeg contractor, whose firm, Mann and Mackenzie, are sometimes confused with the greater one of Mackenzie and Mann. Another brother, the late Hugh Mann, jr., gave promise of being something of a celebrity. He invented a track laying machine which did wonderful work, but he was killed one day by his invention.

Acton feels that it is the most noted birthplace of prominent railroaders in the country, for it not only claims D. D. Mann, but J. J. Hill, although the latter was born on a farm six miles from the village. In recent years both Mackenzie and Mann have been frequent visitors at Acton, for Sir William has a daughter living there—Mrs. William Beardmore.

An Interesting Prophecy.

Merger artists are not the only experts in fanciful figuring. That excellent writer, Mr. Henri Lemay, has an article in the Revue Canadienne in which he finds that by the end of the twentieth century there will be forty million French-Canadians in North America. Most of these, presumably, will be in Canada. Strangely enough he doesn't seem interested as to whether they shall be Catholics or Protestants, gently assuming that all will be Catholics.

Ontario will be the scene of the greatest change, he thinks. By the end of the century, there will be six million French-Canadians in that province, and the province will be wholly "Gallicised." He expresses his firm belief that what the French-Canadians of former generations have done in Quebec, the French-Canadians of present and future generations will do in Ontario.—Canadian Courier.

Hudson Bay Tipping.

The trappers and others employed by the Hudson Bay Company have noticed that where deep water was found heretofore it is becoming so shallow that navigation is accomplished with difficulty in places where there was formerly no scarcity of water. Investigation has led to the discovery that the shores of the great body of water are gradually being tipped as if an effort were being made to empty its waters into the adjoining sea. The bay where Henry Hudson spent the winter of 1610 has entirely disappeared or has changed that it cannot now be located, although there are sufficient data left by him to do so.

All He Knew.

"Tell me about Spain — romantic Spain."

"Well," said the motorist, "there are a few bad places as you come down the mountain, but in the main the roads are pretty good."

A BUSH HOLIDAY.

A Day Off in B.C. as Described by a Hospital Worker.

An hospital in the bush sounds very lonely; but only those who have lived along the coast of Vancouver Island can realize how wonderfully grand it is. The hospital of which I have charge is situated many miles north of Vancouver. I had had heavy work for many months, and was just getting a bit slack when I awoke one morning in August to find the sun streaming into my room. It was one of those sparkling clear mornings when everything stands out with that remarkable clearness peculiar to Western Canada.

Think how much I should like to take a "day off," and repair to one of the lakes to fish, I made known my wish at breakfast time, and we arranged that the doctor's wife and myself should go off, taking with us a male patient convalescing, after amputation of leg, and a mad scramble followed.

After helping with the morning ward work, and packing up a hasty lunch, I was just fixing up my fishing tackle when the whistle of the first train of logs came down to us from not very far up in the woods.

This meant hurry, for the men cannot lose time waiting for holiday-makers. So off we trotted just in time to scramble into the engine cabin, and away eight miles through the bush till we reached the beautiful lake which was to be our destination.

Having got down again from the engine, we made our way to the lake edge, there to find an old boat; into this we scrambled, and pulled out a little way, then threw out our lines. We had plenty of bites, and landed some half-dozen fine trout; but the sun shone too brightly for the fish, and they soon became lazy.

While they were enjoying a "siesta," we rowed about two miles across the lake, and landed on the very smallest of islands, which we christened "The Isle of Delight." Here we made a fire and prepared a lunch, giving our patient his in the boat, as he, poor fellow, could not land.

After our repast we again settled down to fish, and a very exciting two hours followed, landing trout as fast as we could for two hours. In fact, we were so engrossed that we had forgotten the train foreman's instructions to be at the water tank at 4.30 p.m. Now it was after 5 p.m. The last train of logs had gone down, and our position was indeed a serious one.

After much consultation between ourselves we finally agreed that there was at any rate no use remaining in the boat, that we had better get to shore, and that I should walk the two miles to the nearest camp and ask the manager to kindly send us home on a "loose engine."

Suddenly through the stillness came a strange sound. Oh, joy; it was the whistle of a train! We could scarcely believe our ears, but it surely came nearer and nearer, and at last hove into sight. We waved frantically, and pulled with all our might to shore, but the men saw us and called out to us to hurry. And we obeyed their instructions to the letter, but the task of getting our patient out of the boat and up through the bush to the train in a hurry was an extremely difficult one, and, looking back on it, I hardly know how we accomplished it.

However, we eventually reached the line, and managed to squeeze ourselves into the small space available, for it was no train and carriage we had stopped, but an engine only, and we were soon speeding on our way home. We learned that the engine was going down to bring back a water tank, otherwise we should have fared badly—how badly I do not like to think. As it was, we got back safely with our fine load of fish.

And a very nice homecoming it was! Patients waving to us, as we rounded the corner, evidently on the look-out, and even military honors, for the gramophone was playing on the veranda.

Ontario's Prison Figures.

According to the annual return for 1910 for the prisons and reformatories of Ontario, issued by the Provincial Secretary, a decrease of 65 in the number of prisoners sent to Kingston is shown, while there was an increase of 61 in the number sentenced to the previous year. The commitments for murder last year were 41, as compared with 21 in 1909; manslaughter 10, as compared with 11 the previous year.

The total number of persons committed to jails or lock-ups of the province last year was 13,687, an increase of 152 over 1909. Of this total number, 3,881 were temperate, but less than 13 per cent. could read and write.

Dr. Bruce Smith lauds the parole system which has been recently introduced.

Refused a Title.

The recent batch of titles that has been granted to Canadians emphasizes the fact that during the past few years the title has been offered on two occasions to Mr. R. B. Angus, who is now president of the Bank of Montreal. For some reason, however, which he has never even told his friends, Mr. Angus has always preferred not to accept it, evidently being quite satisfied just to be known as he always has been—plain Mr. Angus. His refusal to accept a title, however, is all the more surprising as a number of the men with whom he is daily associated have been rather eager to accept them.—Courier.

U. S. Emigration to Canada.

Immigration into Canada during 1910 reached a total of 303,091, as compared with 184,281 for 1909, an increase of over 64 per cent.; 178,489 arived via ocean ports and 124,602 came from the United States; 179,422 were men, 68,915 women and 54,754 children. Of the immigrants from the United States 74,990 were men, 25,215 women and 24,397 children.

Of the immigrants from the United States the largest number was furnished by the State of Washington, 17,830, followed by North Dakota 15,881, Minnesota 13,687 and Michigan 8,655. Every state and territory, however, was represented.

THE NEWEST SENATOR

BENJAMIN C. PROWSE A WELL-KNOWN P. E. I. MAN.

The Man Who Will Succeed the Late Senator Ferguson is a Prominent Business Man of Charlottetown, and Has Been Mayor of His Home City—His Brother, L. E. Prowse, Is Member of the House of Commons.

Benjamin C. Prowse, who has just been appointed to the Canadian Senate to succeed the late Senator Ferguson, is one of the best-known business men in the province of Prince Edward Island and one of the most prominent citizens of the city of Charlottetown. He is not quite 50 years of age and entered commercial life



BENJAMIN C. PROWSE.

when only 17 years old as partner of Prowse Bros. Later he became president of Prowse Bros., Ltd., and early took an active interest in public affairs.

Senator Prowse served two terms as alderman and once as mayor of the city of Charlottetown. He has always been a prominent Liberal and is a brother of the sitting member of Parliament, L. E. Prowse.

Escaped From Bastille.

The Earl of Verulam has kept his fifty-ninth birthday, and, as head of the Grimston family, descends, though not in a direct line, from the Sylvester de Grymstone who was one of the Conqueror's standard bearers. The family archives contain many stories of this adventurous family, one of the most famous being that of the escape of Sir Edward Grimston, Controller of Calais in Edward VI.'s day, from the Bastille.

Sir Edward had languished in that terrible prison for two years before his opportunity came. Then a file was smuggled into him, and with infinite labor he cut through the bars of his cell, and changing clothes with his servant, not only got clear away, but lived till he was ninety-two.

To his grandson, Harbottle Grimston, Sheriff of Essex in the first Charles' time, a baronetcy was given in 1612, and with the death of the third baronet the Grimstons gave way to the Luckyns, the first of whom was made Viscount Grimston, and thereupon adopted the family name. The Barony of Dunboyne was conferred upon him, and later on came that of Forrester of Corstorphin.

Thus is comes about that the Earl of Verulam of to-day is one of the only three members of the Upper House who are English, Irish, and Scottish peers. Among Lord Verulam's treasures at Gorhambury, St. Albans, are a quantity of priceless Elizabethan manuscripts whose secrets have never yet been wholly revealed.

A Bootmaking Ancestor.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, M.P., has been telling his brother members of the Cordwainers' Company an interesting story as to the circumstances in which his family became connected with the craft and the guild. It seems that Mr. Chamberlain's great-great-grandfather was apprenticed to an uncle, who was a confectioner. One morning he was practising a balancing trick, and unfortunately the "property"—in this instance a broom—fell and damaged some goods. Angrily the uncle told the lad that he had better turn his attention to some other trade. The scapegrace took him at his word, and entered the service of a bootmaker. Prosperity attended him, and he became eventually a master, then joined the guild. Four generations subsequently carried on the business in the same premises in the City—within a few yards of the present Cordwainers' Hall.

Taking No Risk.

Very skeptically the terrace landlord surveyed the prospective tenant.

"Do you play football?" he grunted.

The prospective tenant raised his eyebrows and replied in the negative.

"Nor referee?"

"No, nor referee," answered the P. T. "Why?"

"'Cos I'm taking no risks," explained the landlord. "The last fellow that took this house was a referee. Gave a wrong decision. Was thumped in the back. Swallowed the whistle. After that he couldn't breathe without shrieking like a goods engine. Kept the neighbors awake all night. Had to give him notice."

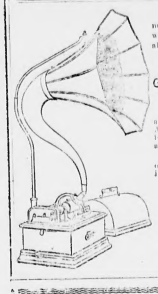
"Bad luck on the referee," commented the P. T.

"I don't know," returned the landlord. "He got a good crib on a lighthouse. On foggy nights he puts his head out of the window and simply breathes. Noise enough to scare a navy off the rocks. Soft job."

One Way Out.

Some people regard religion merely as a fire escape.

$52 Edison Phonograph FREE $52



To the PERSON GUESSING the nearest to the POPULATION of CANADA which the Government will announce about Oct 1st

Every Person has a Guess

for every $1.00 worth Purchased at the

GLEICHEN PHARMACY

The CONTEST STARTS

Friday, July 14th

and will close Two Days before the Official Announcement, when the ballot box will be handed over to the CALL to be opened, and to announce the winner.

Each Contestant will have the privilege of selling their own Guess and placing it in a sealed box.

The

EDME PHONOGRAPH

as sold at Eight Dollar Edison Records are sent to purchasers for less money anywhere.

Watch This Space

for Particulars Next Week.

TOWN AND DISTRICT

Baseball to-night—Thursday

Mrs. Thos. Henderson left yesterday morning to visit friends at the coast for a few weeks.

Gleichen is in for political battles right royally with a Dominion and Provincial election in sight.

H. Scott has been quite ill at Strachart the past few days, but at last reports was improving.

In a few days we will hear more about this reciprocity question than we ever dreamed of right on our home town platforms.

On Monday Dr. Farquharson sent to the Calgary hospital a Galacian from the Southern Alberta Irrigation works, who is suffering from typhoid fever.

Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Vigar returned Monday from their trip through British Columbia, where they spent a couple of weeks, with a view to purchasing a fruit farm.

A meeting of the directors of the United Farmers of Alberta is called for Tuesday, August 8th, at Red Deer to consider the political situation and arrange for the next annual convention. J. E. Ostrander will represent Gleichen on the board.

It is generally reported that a Liberal convention is to be held at Medicine Hat next Thursday, 10th August, for the purpose of selecting a candidate to contest this district in the Dominion election; but the president and secretary of the Gleichen Liberal Association state that they have received no notification of the meeting.

While engaged in plastering the Pioneer school last Thursday Mr. Jordan, a man of over 71 years of age, made a mis-step on the end of a plank in the scaffold and fell heavily on his head. Dr. Farquharson was sent for at once and, at last reports, Mr. Jordan is improving, although his life is still despaired of.

Wilson McPhee, a well-known farmer, north of Gleichen, had the misfortune to receive nasty kicks from a mean animal on Tuesday. It appears that he was driving a team when this animal becoming unruly got mixed with his harness and when Mr. McPhee was endeavoring to free the animal it kicked him on the leg and the single-tree struck sick him over the eye. It is pleasing to note that no bones were broken although he was badly bruised.

On Monday evening the members of Prairie Lodge, No. 44, after the usual business meeting, were entertained by a number of young ladies to a progressive euchre drive. At the conclusion of cards a most delicious supper was provided and served by their dainty selves. It is needless to say that the feminine curiosity being aroused it was only to be appeased by initiating them in spite to the degree of "worship her" with the distinct understanding that the "goat" was to be hobbled. A very pleasant evening was spent, and the memories of it will live long with those who were fortunate to be present. Miss Larkin must be complimented on the excellent repast provided.

Among the many new ideas being brought forward for making the store or the home more comfortable and secure may be mentioned a new importation stocked by Arial & Sons, known as beaver board. It is an admirable substitute for the plastering of the inside of buildings being much more durable and also a big saving in cost. Beaver board has undoubtedly many advantages being fire-proof, resists the passage of heat and cold, deadens sound, lends itself to economical construction and artistic decoration. Anyone intending the erection or renovation of their home would do well to call on Arial & Sons and see the samples they have on show.

On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings last Johnson's Travelogues appeared at Griesbach Hall to packed houses. The shows were both instructive and entertaining, depicting the life and customs of the South Sea Islanders, and beautifully illustrated by lantern and moving pictures. Mr. Johnson delivered a lucid lecture enabling his audience to follow closely the many points of interest. Osa Johnson, a petite young lady, with a tuneful voice sang a number of songs, responding to repeated recalls. Anyone who has not seen this entertainment have missed a treat. Mr. Griesbach has certainly been providing some excellent shows lately, among which may be mentioned the "Fall of Troy," and he states that he will spare no expense to keep the class up to this high standard.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Gaudaur, who have been visiting their their son, our popular jeweler, left on Monday for their former home in Alvesly, Ontario, to wind up his business there. They will return to Gleichen in a few months to remain permanently.

MISCELLANEOUS

Small Ads under this Heading cost 50 cents for first insertion and 25 per month, when more than one item is included an additional charge is made. Unless the money and items are given with each order they will be omitted and not charged for in bill.

LOST—Gold bar BROOCH set with pearls. Finder please return to James Cameron, Farmer's Bank of Canada, Gleichen. Reward.

STRAY—One Bayed MARE and one dark Brown MARE, both branded JH on right shoulder, June 15, 1911. J. H. Walker, Sec. 22-23-24 Gleichen.

REWARD—$20.00 will be paid for information leading to the recovery of three bay driving horses. One light bay mare Molly, with white face and white hind feet, branded JH on right shoulder; one driving, light bay gelding, with white face and one rear foot white; one bay driving, branded JH on left shoulder. All the branded JH on right hip. Last seen on Saturday, July 8th, between Bassano and Tilley. Apply to Jas. Hutchinson, Bassano. 21

FOR SALE—Good two Roomed HOUSE, newly decorated, good cellar. Well, stabling for 2 horses. Apply to Mrs. Hall, Gleichen. 21

FOR SALE—Good Timothy Hay. Enquire of Castle. Apply—Box 10, Gleichen. 23

STRAY—One horse MARE, 5 years old, weighing about 1200 pounds, and one brown Mare, 4 years old weighing about 1100 pounds both wearing halters, and branded JH on right shoulder. W. W. Ferguson, 9-12 miles south-west. 21

WANTED a TEACHER for Liberty School District, No 1900, duties to commence August 1st. Apply stating salary required to Wm. Ashby, Secretary to S. D. Alsop, Secretary, Liberty, Alberta. 21

$50 REWARD for the recovery of a Grey Gelding, weight about 1200 lbs., branded diamond and a straight bar down the left shoulder. Write M. A. P., Box 41, Gleichen 21

STRAY—One Bay COLTS, branded SS on right shoulder. Mare and horses will be taken off about June 25 Reward for return to W. Moore, Gleichen. 14tf

ESTRAY—One BOAR, white face, branded JH on right shoulder. Barrel Pony stranded. Apply to Dan Irvine. $5 Reward for return. Apply to Desjardine, Gleichen 23

FOR SALE—One dozen TEST DUCKS, 6 fit, well bred duck. Cheap for cash. Apply T. H. Brock 23

LOST—Monday a COAT, grey color, with plaid lining, between Gleichen and Carseland. Finder kindly leave at this office. Reward on return to Palace Hotel 23

Good Two-year-old Oats For Sale. Call and get prices from J. M. Telford, Gleichen. 23

Application for Lease of Road Allowance or Surveyed Highway

NOTICE is hereby given that THE WESTERN HORSE RANCHES, Limited, of Calgary, Alberta, has made application to the Minister of Public Works, Edmonton, for a lease of the following road allowance or surveyed highway, viz.:—All the Road Allowances between Secs. 28, 33 & 34 and 21, 26, 27 & 35 adjoining the West boundaries of Secs. 3, 7, 17, 19, 21, 28, 31, 27, 29, 33, 35 and adjoining the North boundaries of Secs. 7, 20, and 21 Tp. 22-26-4; also adjoining the East boundaries of Secs. 4 and 9 and North of Tp. 23-26-4.

And that at the expiration of the granting of the above described Lease must be forwarded to the Minister of Public Works, Edmonton, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

Dated at Calgary, Alberta, this 28th day of July, 1911.

THE WESTERN HORSE RANCHES, LIMITED,
Per—J. WELTES RENDAL,
Agent.

Messrs Barclay & Hall have had Robert J. Rowe's artistic sign writers busy on their block the past week and now have it covered with ads that a blind man could scarcely miss. The work is unique and artistic and does credit both to the painters and the merchants.

The directors of the Gleichen Creamery Co. got down to business Saturday and if the agreeable manner in which they worked together is a criterion, all Gleichenites should soon be eating good butter.

A New Brand of Flour

We are always interested in giving our Customers the Best Goods, and believe that in the CAR OF FLOUR Just Received we have the best in the Market, and want everyone to try it:

Golden Grain per sack	- -	$3.50
" " 1-2 "	- -	1.75
" " 1-4 "	- -	.95
Champion, per sack	- -	3.25
" 1-2 "	- -	1.65

BARCLAY & HALL

General Merchants



WE Are Offering Great Bargains in ENAMELLED WARE for the next TEN DAYS

A Large Stock of Preserving Kettles as the Preserving Season is JUST STARTING

A Chance of a Life Time

McKAY HARDWARE CO.

Gleichen - - - Alta.

OSLER & STUART

Builders and Contractors

Queenstown - - Alta.

Box 61, Gleichen

Gleichen Garage

Sole Agents for

McLaughlin-Buick Automobiles

A Wide Range of Models and Prices

OUR NEW MODEL 33

Four Passenger. Fore Door 100 in. wheel base at $1300 is the Biggest Automobile Value in Canada

We also carry a Complete Line of Windmills Pumps and Pump Fitting Gasoline Engines and Electrical Supplies

Repair Work a Speciality

McLEOD BROS., Gleichen

One Door West of Call Office

"SERVICE"

What It Means: The Store that Gives the Greatest Service to It's Customers is the Greatest.

Success:- The Busy Store Fits Right in Here

Popular Goods and the Busy Store service are Winning Out. This week brings to our Warehouses another Car

ROBIN HOOD FLOUR

Last Season's business in this Popular Flour we thought good when we Sold a car in three months this year we are handling a car every month. Who says ROBIN HOOD Flour is not growing in favor.

Harvest Groceries

We are stocking up heavy in all Lines of Groceries to meet the extra demands of Harvest Gangs—

Smoked and Dried Meats, Fresh Coffees, Teas, Dried Fruits, Canned Goods, including Tomatoes, Peas, Beans, Corn, etc, Sugar, Mollasses, Syrups and Cereals of all kinds

Our aim is a Full Grocery Stock, and Orders filled in quick dispatch at Busy Store Prices

Follow the People and you bring up at

McCammon and Ramsay

"THE BUSY STORE"

"The Bargain Store"

Is still SELLING their Goods at

-o- Greatly Reduced Sacrifice Prices -o-

Our Stock of Merchandize is Unequalled for Quality and Selection

Drapery! Clothing! Grocery!

Everything You Want at Lowest Prices to Suit All Buyers

You Will Find it WORTH YOUR WHILE to Visit

J. A. E BEAUPRE'S

Great Bargain Store

PUBLIC AUCTION SALE

At Burr's Horse Exchange, Gleichen,

August 10th and 11th

Ryan & Fares and J. W. Burr & Co. will Sell

700 HEAD OF HORSES 700

200 Mares and Colts also 100 Saddle Horses, ranging in age from 4 to 7 years

200 head Unbroken Geldings and Dry Mares Weight 1100 to 1400 lbs. Ages from 4 to 8

50 to 100 head broke and unbroken Mexican and Native Mules

A number of Heavy Broke Teams, suitable for heavy work or teaming, also

25 head Registered Clyde and Percheron Mares. Weight from 1400 to 1700 lbs. for full-grown stuff, a few 1 and 2 year-olds from prize winning and imported dams and sires

1 registered Trotting Horse "Bruce Brino" (46084) American Trotting Register

Single and Double Drivers, a pair Fast Pacers

The Sale Starts at 12 o'clock, noon, on August 10th and continues until the 11th at 6 p.m.

Terms of Sale: Cash, unless Terms are otherwise Arranged before or during the date of Sale

Upon Request Purchasers will be Supplied with Cars for Shipping

Ryan & Fares, Winnipeg, Man. J. W. Burr & Co., Gleichen, Alta.